

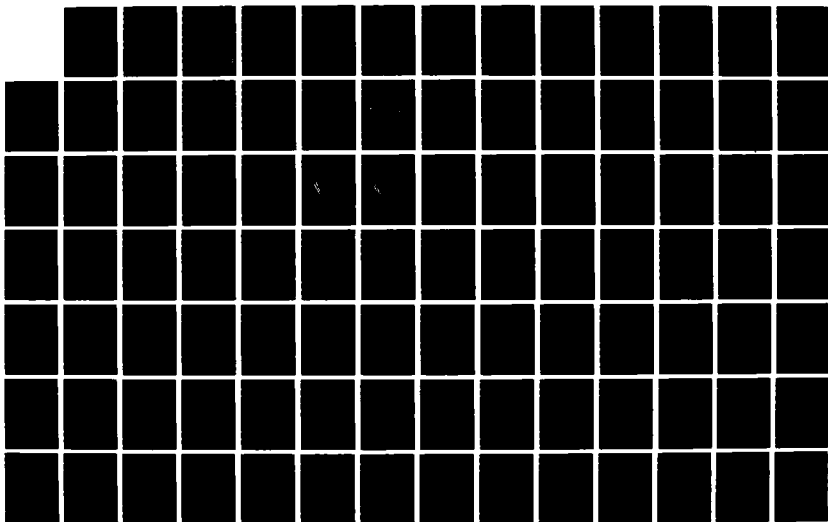
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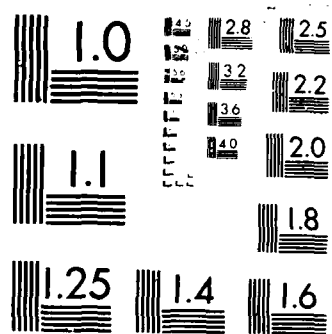
MODIFICATION OF PARABOLIC DISH ANTENNA PATTERN USING  
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MODIFICATION OF PARABOLIC DISH  
ANTENNA PAIR AN USING TWO SYMMETRICALLY  
PLACED CIRCULAR FLAT PLATES

THESIS

Glen C. Thorpe  
Flight Lieutenant, RAAF

AFIT/GE/ NG/87D-67

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
AIR UNIVERSITY

AIR FORCE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY  
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

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PLACED CIRCULAR FLAT PLATES

THESIS

Presented to the Faculty of the School of Engineering  
of the Air Force Institute of Technology  
Air University

In Partial Fulfillment of the  
Requirements for the Degree of  
Master of Science in Electrical Engineering

Glen C. Thorpe  
Flight Lieutenant, RAAF

December 1987

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## Abstract

This study aims to formulate a method of predicting the far field pattern of a parabolic dish antenna with two moveable flat plates mounted symmetrically on either side of the feed horn. The approach taken has been to first analyze the radiation pattern of the antenna with the disks at certain heights out from the surface of the dish. To do this the near-field radiation in amplitude and phase was measured over a plane surface in the near-field and the values were then transformed into the far field using a Fast Fourier Transform.

Far field pattern values of the antenna were directly measured for each setting of the plates. The results obtained from the Fast Fourier Transform of the near field data were in good agreement with the values obtained by measurement.

Finally, an approximate model of the antenna was developed and implemented as a computer program. This model, while relatively unsophisticated, provided some insights into the changes in the near field phase distribution caused by the moveable circular flat plates.

MODIFICATION OF PARABOLIC DISH  
ANTENNA PATTERN USING SYMMETRICALLY  
PLACED CIRCULAR FLAT PLATES

I. Introduction

The purpose of this study is to predict the effect of two symmetrically placed flat plates on the far field of a parabolic dish antenna. The motivation for this work relates to the use of dish antennas in environments where unwanted signals are likely to be present. If a simple approach can be found to predict the effect of moving the plates out from the surface of the dish, then one can on command, move the plates to an appropriate location so as to cancel out the effect of an unwanted signal by placing nulls in the direction of the unwanted signal.

This study was sponsored by Daniel Jacavano at the Electromagnetic Sciences Division, Rome Air Development Center (RADC), at Hanscom Air Force Base Massachusetts and was part of a continuing analysis (Havens, 1983, Rudisill, 1984).

## Background

Adaptive antennas find their greatest application in situations where unwanted signals at the same frequency as the desired signals are being received. Such signals may be deliberate or accidental but usually their direction of arrival is not along the boresight of the receiving antenna. This means that an antenna that can change the locations of its nulls in response to the unwanted signals can greatly reduce the level of the interfering signals and yet receive the desired signal satisfactorily.

The technique usually employed at present involves the use of a phased array antenna where the phases of the individual antenna elements can be adjusted to synthesize practically any configuration of receive antenna pattern (Johnson and Jasik, 1984:9-13). Selective nulling in the receiver field pattern can be achieved through the use of a parabolic reflector antenna having symmetrically placed phase modifying elements. Standard reflector antennas with various feed configurations have been thoroughly analyzed both in the near and far field (Balanis, 1982:604-642; Milligan, 1985:220-265; ) but symmetrically placed flat plates cannot be handled easily by the current models.

## Problem Statement

The objective of this study is to fully analyze the major aspects associated with applying the method of moments to determining the far field pattern of a parabolic dish antenna having two circular flat plate reflectors placed symmetrically on either side of the y-axis. The layout of which is shown in figure 1.

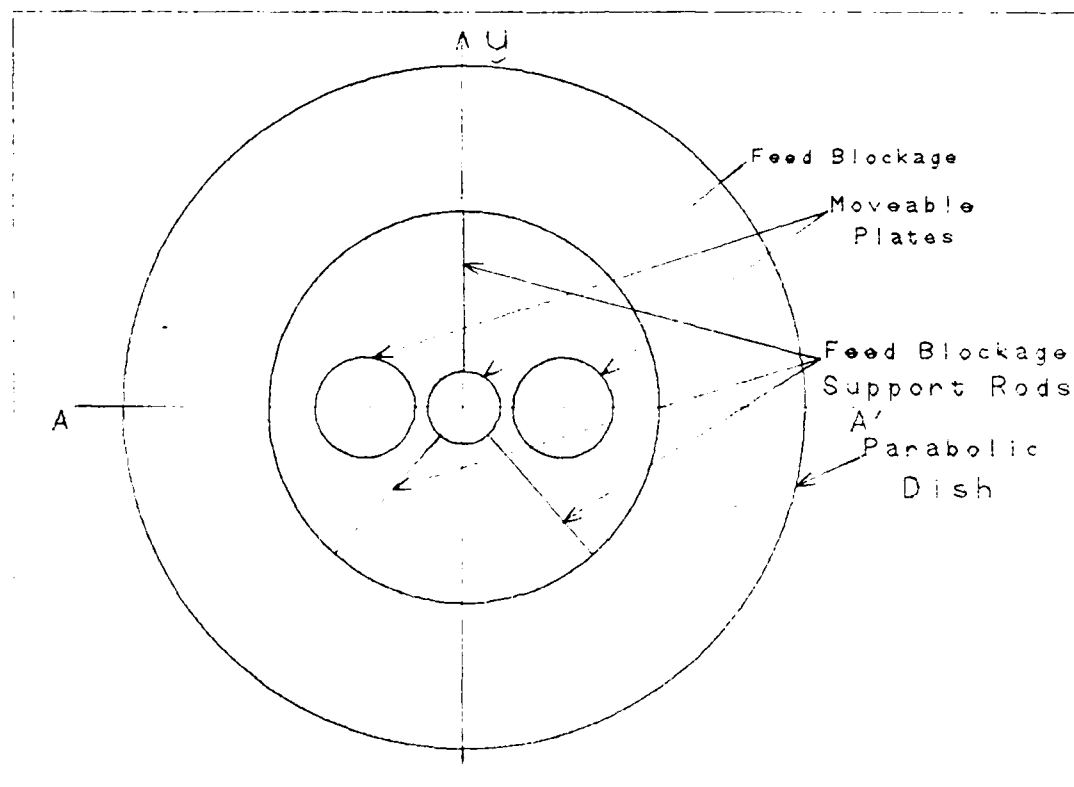


Figure 1. Basic Dish Antenna Geometry

### Scope

This particular research topic has a number of avenues all of which would prove to be of unusual interest. However in view of the time constraints imposed by the thesis program the scope will be limited to:

1.    Scaling the reflector elements so that all simplifying assumptions are valid.
2.    Developing a mathematical model that satisfactorily describes the near field.
3.    Correlation of computed to measured near field results and analysis of discrepancies.
4.    Use of the Fast Fourier Transform to compute far field radiation pattern.

### Approach

The approach in this problem has been to carefully analyze the desired physical setup to ensure that all simplifying assumptions are valid or else to take into account their effect on the accuracy of the final result.

Also the area of interest has been limited to a region extending thirty degrees either side of the antenna boresight. This is where interfering signals have their most effect since the antenna being jammed still has appreciable gain within this region.

#### Materials and Equipment

RADC as the sponsor of this work built a near field range so that a model of the total antenna system could be tested to obtain near field measurements. The results obtained in the near field range have acted as a bench mark to assess the validity of the model used for the analytical derivation of the near field pattern.

#### Other Support

Other equipment such as computer support was available on site at RADC and within the Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT). These facilities proved to be entirely satisfactory except for the fact that there was no easy way of converting data obtained from the near field range using a Hewlett Packard computer to the MS-DOS format.

## II. Measurement Equipment and Results

### Near Field Range

To develop the far field pattern of the parabolic dish antenna through the use of a near field range turns out to be no small undertaking. The dish to be analysed was four feet in diameter and the maximum height of the measurement plane was only 52 inches while its width was 79 inches. As there was no way to modify the setup this limitation had to be accepted.

### Unwanted Reflections

One consideration of major importance in any near field measurement is the problem of unwanted reflections (Newell, 1985:38). Use of RADAR absorbent material (RAM) can significantly reduce the effects of unwanted reflections and the chamber had been designed with this criteria in mind. However the vertical support that carried the measurement probe was not protected with RAM. Since this was a piece of heavy guage steel approximately six inches wide, its potential for reducing the accuracy of the measurements was substantial. A solution to overcome this problem was to offset the probe and suspend RAM material

from the top of the vertical column thereby allowing the measurement probe full unobstructed vertical mobility . This solution was quite successful but it reduced the useable width of the chamber by approximately eight inches.

#### Antenna to Measurement Plane Separation

A further question that was not immediately answered was at what distance should the measurement plane be from the antenna. Initial measurements were carried out with the closest part of the antenna approximately two feet from the antenna. As the system was being tested at 3.2 Ghz this was well inside the near field region with a radius of approximately 107 inches (Balanis, 1982:22). Analysis showed that the pattern obtained was not providing sufficient information about the antenna pattern off to the sides (Newell, 1985:39).

Subsequently the antenna was moved so that the nearest portion of the antenna was within two inches of the measurement plane. At this distance the effect of the feed support became quite dramatic causing a drop of over 15db in the near field amplitude and approximately 50 degrees increase in the phase (See Figure 2). From previous work (Newell, 1985:39), the angular range over which the far

field is valid can be computed using Equation 1.

$$A_c = \tan^{-1} (L_x - D)/(2d) \quad (1)$$

where  $L_x$  = Scan Length = 79.37 inches

$D$  = Antenna diameter = 48 inches

$d$  = Aperture plane to measurement plane = 21 inches

$A_c$  = Azimuthal angle over which far field results are  
valid = 36.76°

### Near Field Errors

Unfortunately all the measurements taken in the near field could not be observed at the same time and a phase difference of approximately 100 degrees from the top to the bottom of the projected dish was not observed (See Figure 3). From Equation B2 and the paragraph following, the phase of the reflected field as observed at the measurement plane of a parabolic dish should have a constant value. This observed anomaly could only have been caused by the top of the antenna and the measurement plane being closer than the bottom due to either misalignment of the dish or tilting of the vertical support structure due to the added weight of the RAM.

During dish alignment a phase difference (across AA' shown in Figure 1) of approximately 300 degrees was noted.

This equated to a distance of approximately three inches and to overcome this phase difference the dish edge having the larger phase was moved closer by approximately half the distance.

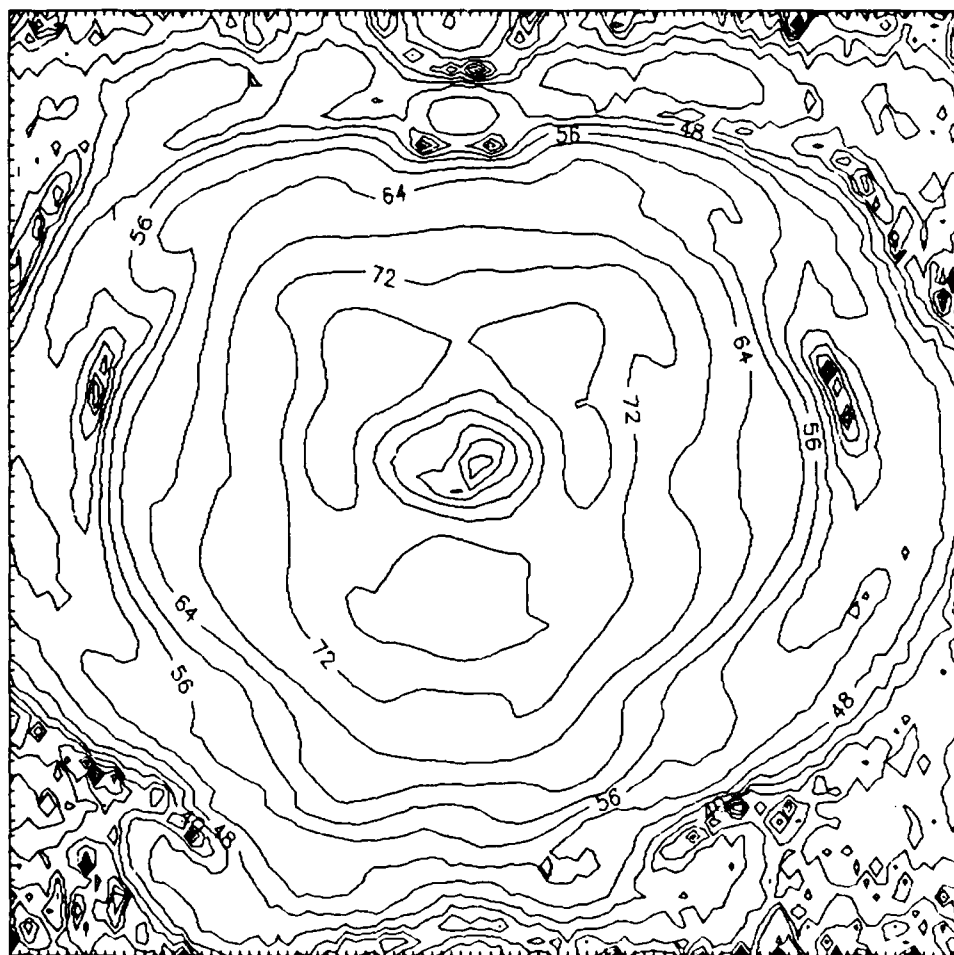


Figure 2. Near Field Amplitude Distribution - Plates Flush

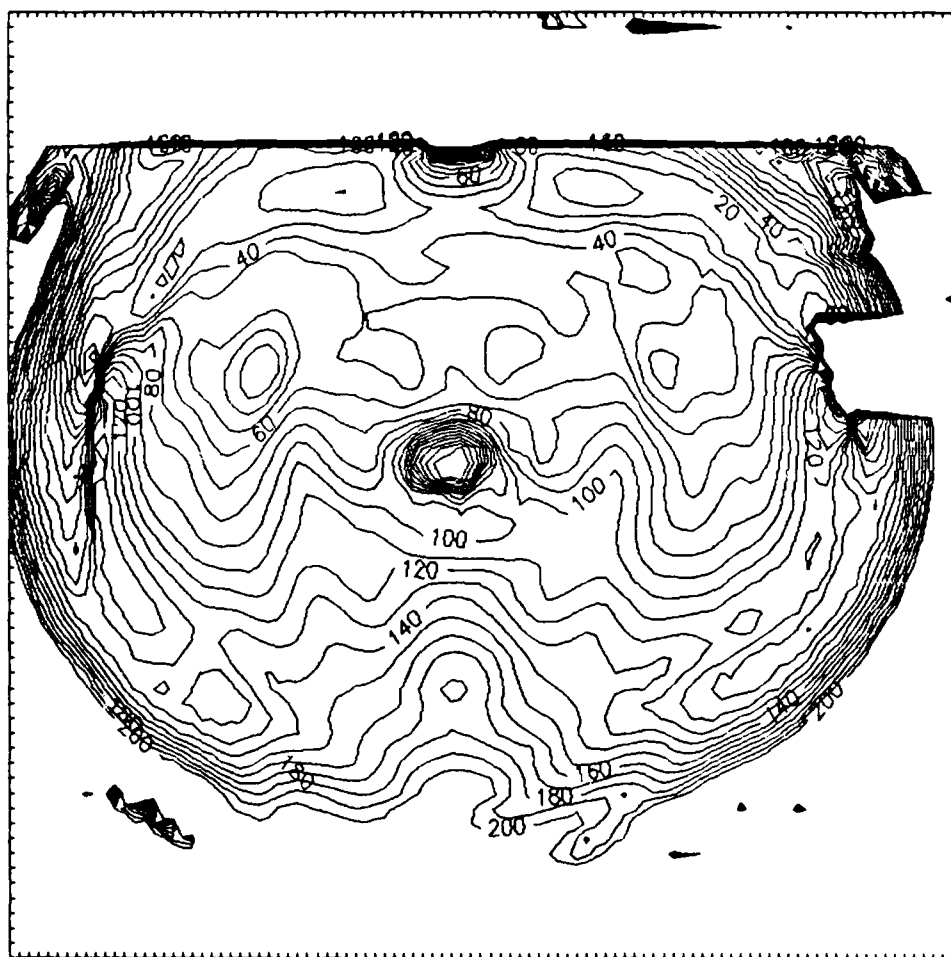


Figure 3. Near Field Phase Distribution - Plates Flush

### III. Data Analysis

#### Anomolous Effects

Presenting the near field data as a contour map (See Figure 4) showed an unusual ripple. This ripple showed up when moving in a vertical direction through the plot. The effect of this high frequency ripple was to introduce an apparent aliasing effect (Newell, 1985:68) when the FFT was computed. The cause of this effect could only have been due to some anomaly in the sampling technique (Reddy, 1985:9). A raster sampling technique was used and the program that controlled the probe (Appendix C) should have moved the probe up to the next row in the measurement plane and then before moving on should have taken the first measurement. However apparently the probe moved one position horizontally before taking a measurement. An alternative explanation is that there was some backlash in the main worm drive that moved the vertical column (Newell, 1985:41). To overcome this effect, a short routine (Appendix D) was inserted in the processing software to move every second row of data one position horizontally (See Figure 5 for an example of corrected results). Once this was completed and the data was processed the aliasing effect no longer occurred.

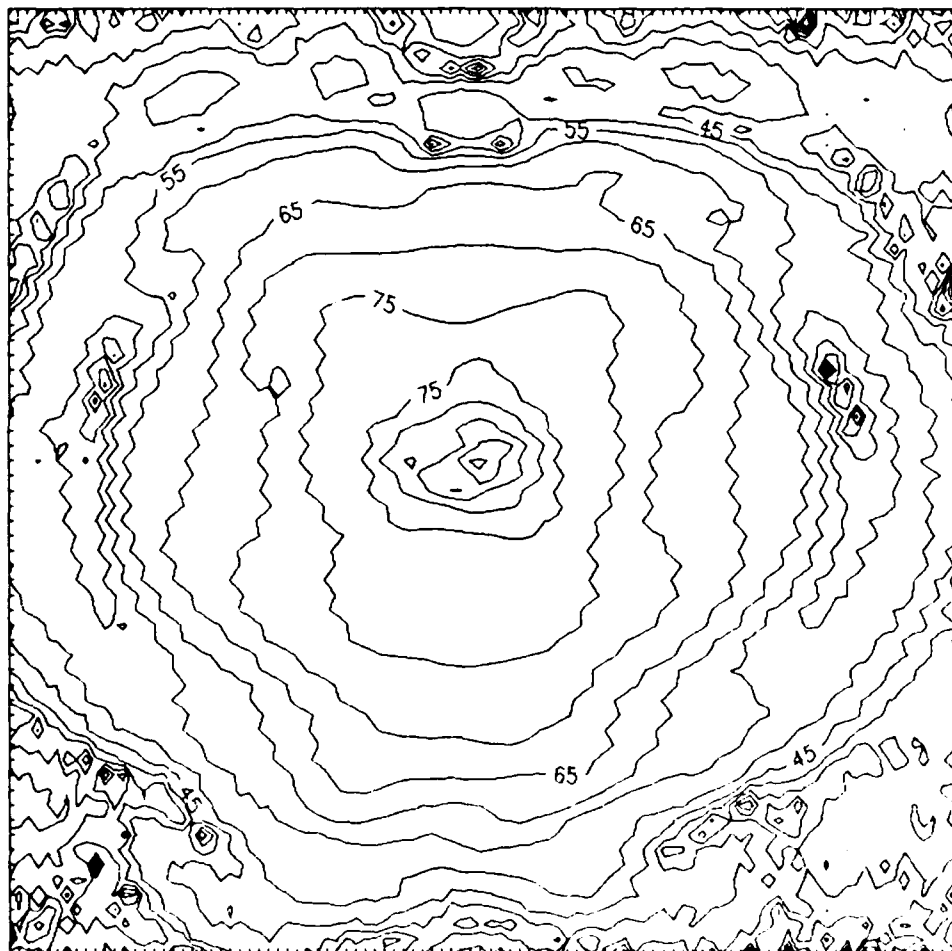


Figure 4. Anomalous Ripple in Near Field

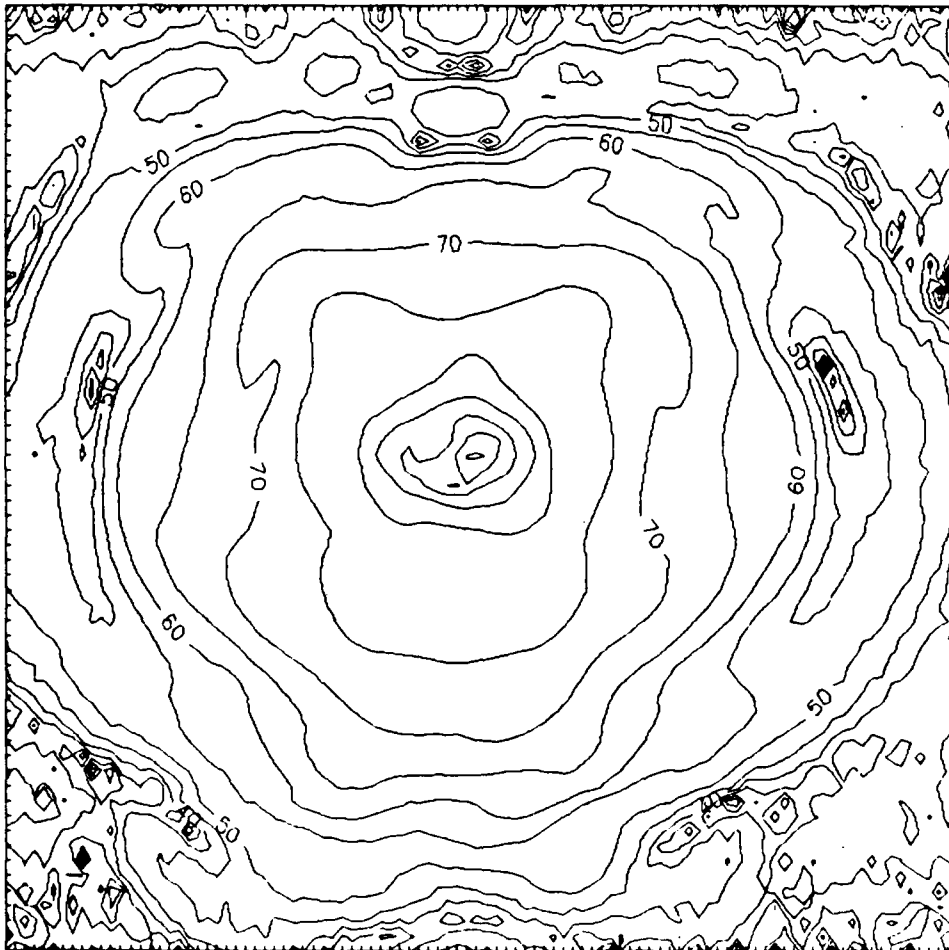


Figure 5. Data from Figure 4 after Correction.

### Large Dynamic Range of Results

After completing the measurements the processing of the data remained and during this phase of the project some more interesting phenomena were observed. One perplexing aspect related to the dramatic range of the FFT results over 80db. After some research a possible explanation (Newell, 1985:51) for this was uncovered. Since the near field measurements were taken so close to the antenna evanescent waves were measured. The far field computed using a FFT consists of the sum of two parts consisting of an exponential term due to the evanescent waves and a second due to all sources of measurement error (Newell, 1985:68-69). In Figure 6 an exponential amplitude distribution has been superimposed onto the far field distribution to illustrate this point.

### Interpretation of Results

Another feature of interest was noted when the data points obtained from the FFT were to be interpreted. The output of the FFT was in terms of  $K_x/K$  and  $K_y/K$  as shown in Figure 6 and not azimuth and elevation.

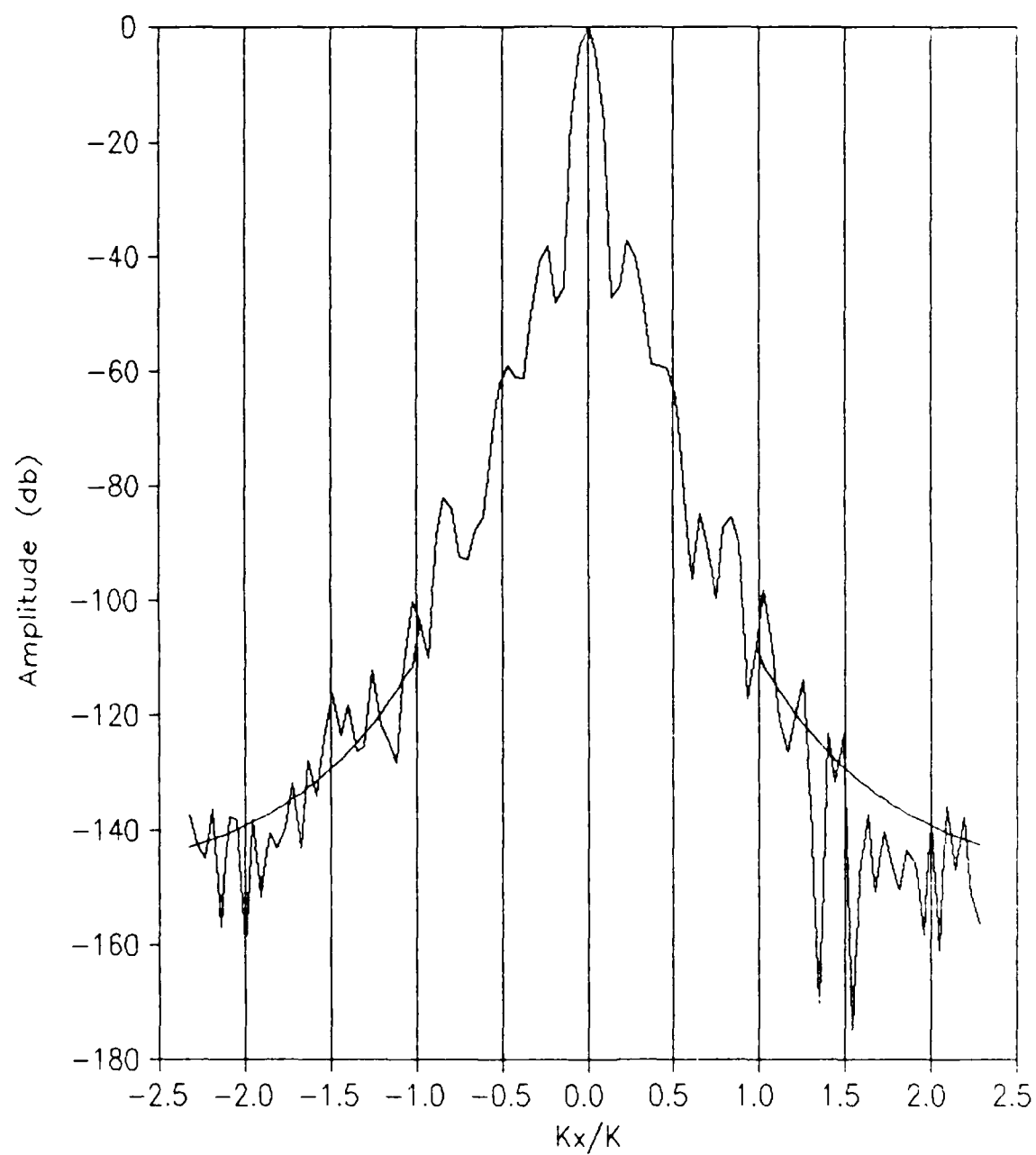


Figure 6. Far Field Exponential Decay

The values of  $K_x/K$  and  $K_y/K$  range from -2.976 to 2.976 and -2.271 to 2.271 respectively (See Appendix A page 3). The values of  $K_x/K$  and  $K_y/K$  having a magnitude greater than one correspond to the transformed evanescent waves. Only in the regions where the magnitudes of  $K_x/K$  and  $K_y/K$  are less than one can the output of the FFT be used to describe the far field since to relate the transformed data to azimuth and elevation, the sine of the  $K_x/K$  and the  $K_y/K$  values respectively, must be taken (Newell, 1985:6). Within this range only a somewhat smaller angle can really be considered to be effective data as found by solving Equation 1. To improve the accuracy of the results the size of the measurement plane should be increased as this would effectively reduce the size of  $K_x/K$  or  $K_y/K$  (refer to Equations A8 and A9) and thereby lead to more useful data. Zero filling can achieve similar results and involves explicitly inserting zeroes (these zeros are already implicit due to the truncated area of measurement) in the near field data outside of the areas where actual measurements were taken (Newell, 1985:28). Inserting zeroes does not imply any new data and the net effect is to increase the values of  $L_x$  or  $L_y$  which as indicated above improves resolution.

### Data Sample Spacing

Further gains could be achieved by changing the distances between samples to approximately half wavelength increments (Newell, 1985:26). There is a one-to-one mapping of points from the near field to the far field and using a spacing closer than a half wavelength does not lead to greater azimuthal resolution in the far field plot (Newell, 1985:28). Also it should be noted that the number of sample points needed for use in the FFT algorithm (see Appendix A for development and Appendix E for the source code used) is an even integer power of two.

### Near Field Phase and Amplitude Distribution

Figure 7 shows the moveable plate as the line segment RS with GH being perpendicular to the tangent (EGF) at G. As the plate RS moves out from the surface of the parabola on the axis GH it causes rays from the focus  $f$  to be reflected up to the reference plane ABCD. Figures 8 and 9 show a 3-dimensional representation of the near field phase for the parabolic reflector with the plates at 0 and 225 degrees respectively. The effect can be clearly seen in the form of twin bulges appearing symmetrically either side of the bulge caused by the feed support. The line segment BD in

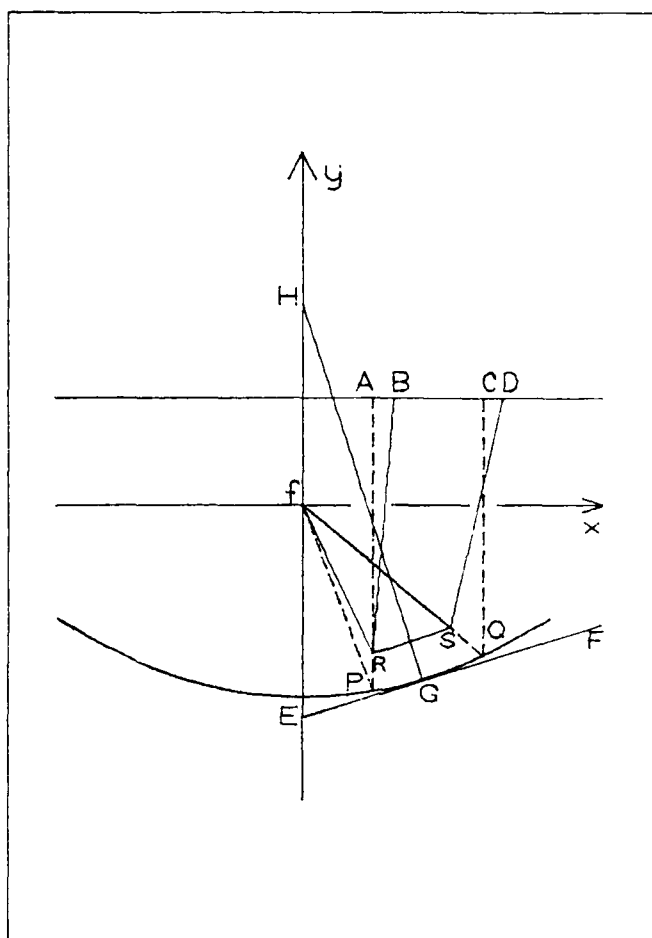


Figure 7. Near Field Zones Due to Moveable Plate

figure 7 denotes the region of illumination due to the moveable plate which moves to the right as the plate moves out from the surface of the parabola. Line segment AB represents the region on the measurement plane that is shadowed by the flat plate. As the flat plate moves out

from the parabolic surface AC increases in length and region AB is not illuminated by either rays reflected directly off the parabolic dish or rays reflected off the moveable plate (See Appendix E for a program that computes the co-ordinates of the various regions of this second model in the near field measurement plane). Rays reflecting off the plate illuminate the region BD, but region CD is also illuminated by rays reflecting off the dish.

Figures 8 to 16 show the distribution of energy in the the near field while Figures 17 to 25 show the phase distribution as the plates are moved out. These distributions are those recorded as the measurement probe travelled over the slice AA' shown in Figure 1. The phase distributions show the twin bulges as expected and as the plates move out the phase disturbance increases until  $225^\circ$  is reached. After this it decreases and at  $360^\circ$  the bulges dissapear entirely.

#### Effect of Moving Plates

If diffraction is ignored, then as the plate (refer to Figure 7) moves out (in  $1/16$  wavelength increments) from the dish surface, the transit time required for the rays

emanating from the focus to travel to the measurement plane is reduced. When the plate is at  $1/2$  wavelength from the dish, a ray emanating from the focus striking the plate and reaching the measurement plane, has travelled a shorter distance. This path is shortened by approximately one wavelength over a ray that struck the dish and reflected to the measurement plane directly. Thus these two rays are approximately back in phase. This effect can be seen quite clearly by comparing Figures 17 and 25 which show the near field phase distribution at 0 and 360 degrees respectively to be of fundamentally the same shape.

#### Computed Near Field Phase Distribution

The Near Field Phase Distribution Program (Appendix E) calculates the near field phase distribution for one plate since the results on the other side of the feed blockage should be a mirror image. This is an admittedly simple approach which relies entirely on ray tracing techniques and vectorial summation of rays reflected directly off the dish and those rays reflected off the moveable plate to model a very complicated problem. Modelling only a small portion of the near field is considered reasonable since one of the stated aims of this study was to develop a predictive ability regarding the far field behaviour as a

function of plate movement. Apart from being a two dimensional model no attempt is made to take account of diffraction effects which certainly would be important in view of the relatively small size of the moveable plates. Also the feed blockage causes a severe effect on the near field phase distribution and this has not been included.

Considering the results obtained there is an apparent correlation between the measured and computed near field phase distributions. This qualitative correlation seems strongest in the regions where the horn blockage and diffraction effects would be expected to be smallest (ie. nearest to the outside edge of the dish). In most cases the abrupt transition from the larger phase, attributed to the moveable plate, back to the smaller phase, due to reflection directly off the surface of the dish, in the computed results coincides reasonably in position and magnitude with the transition apparent in the measured plots. These results give some confidence to the concept of this simplified model. Adding to this model those rays which are diffracted by the edge of the plate may further enhance the accuracy of the predicted near field distribution.

A finite identifiable number of rays diffract directly

off the moveable plate and could strike a single point along AA' (Figure 1). There are two sources for these diffracted rays. The first source is rays that strike the plate edge with normal incidence and the second is rays that strike the plate edge with oblique incidence. These rays with appropriate diffraction coefficients would serve to enhance this simple model.

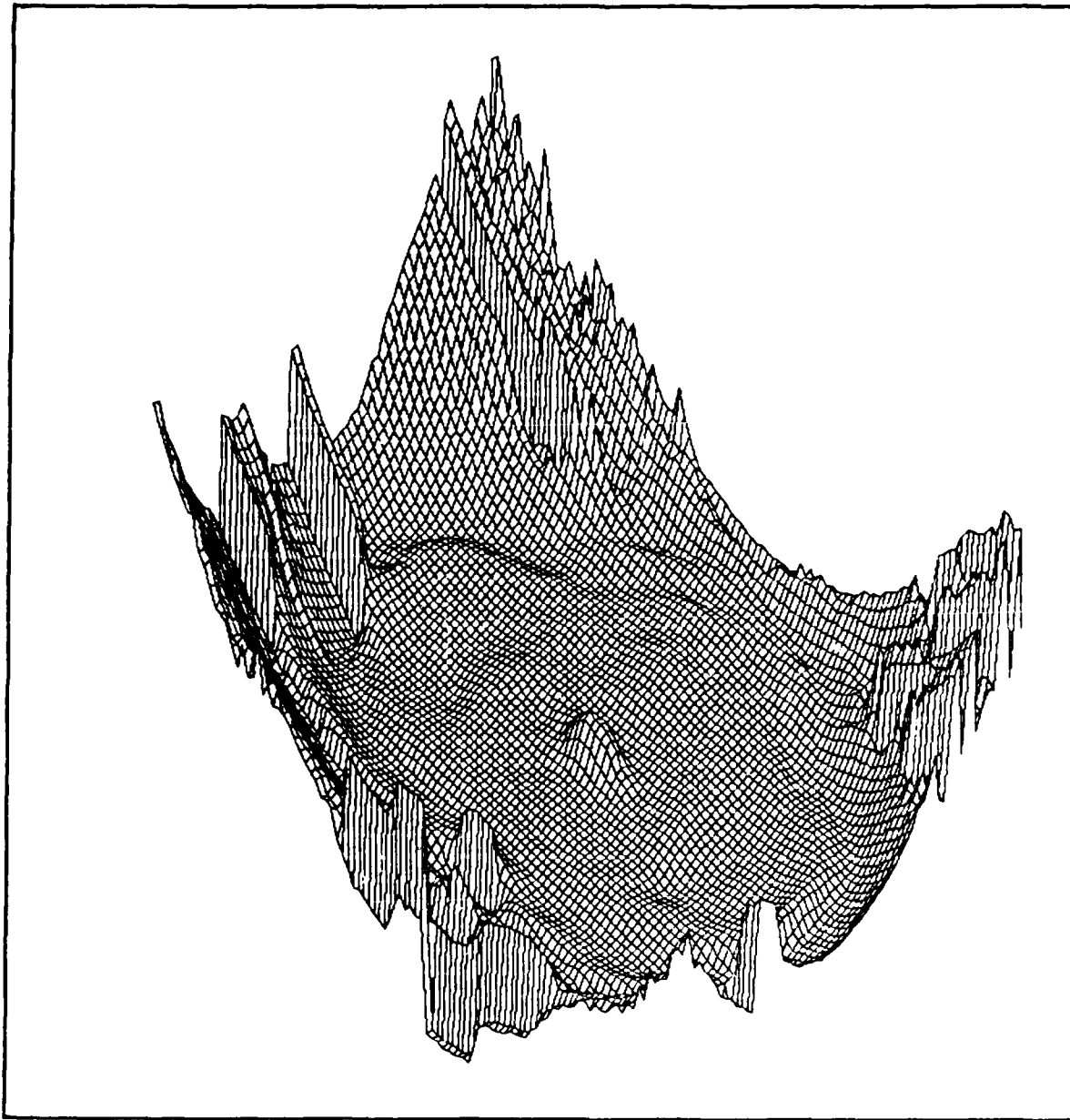


Figure 8. 3-D Near Field Phase Distribution - Plates at  $0^\circ$

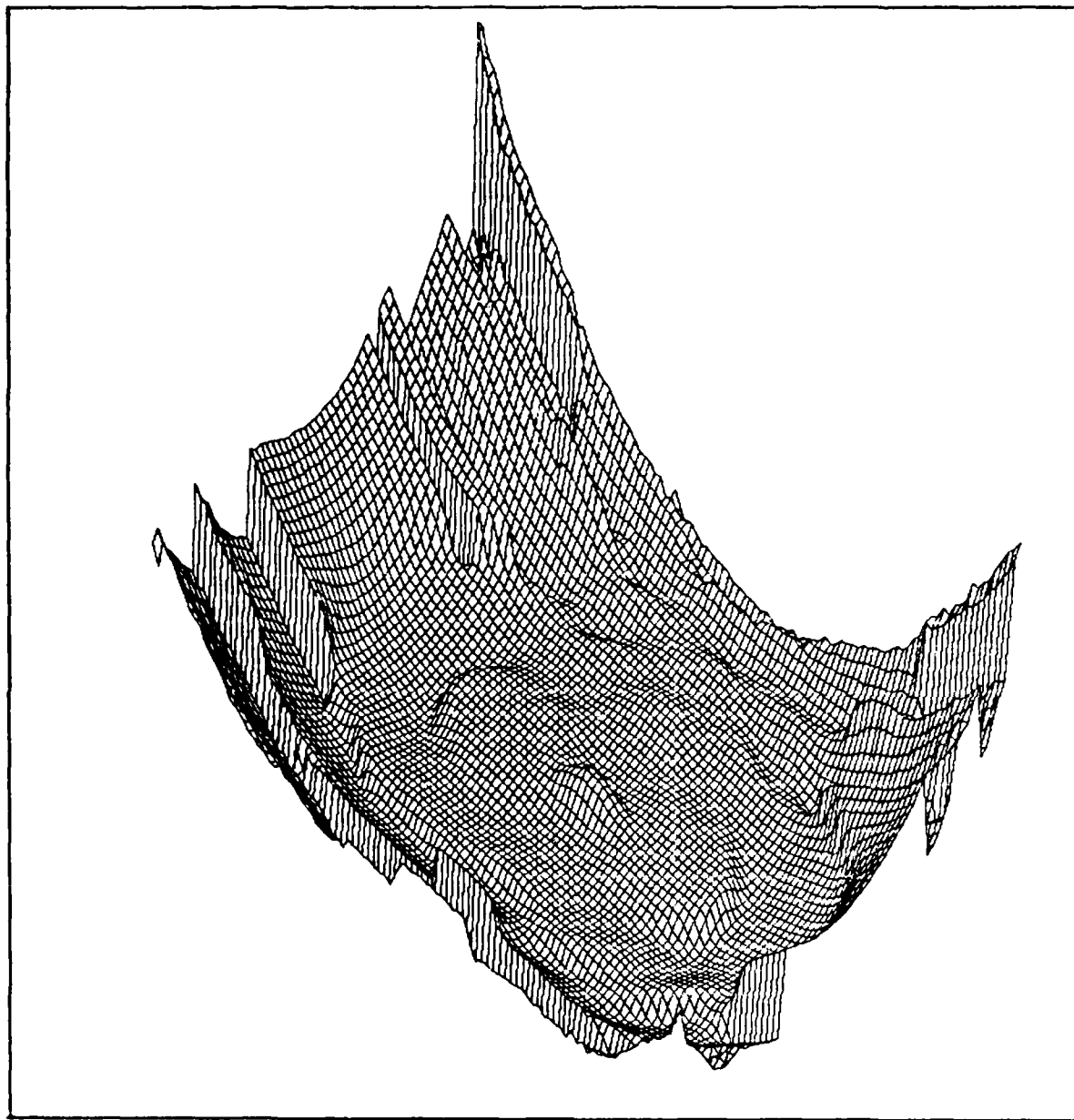


Figure 9. 3-D N/Field Phase Distribution - Plates at 225°

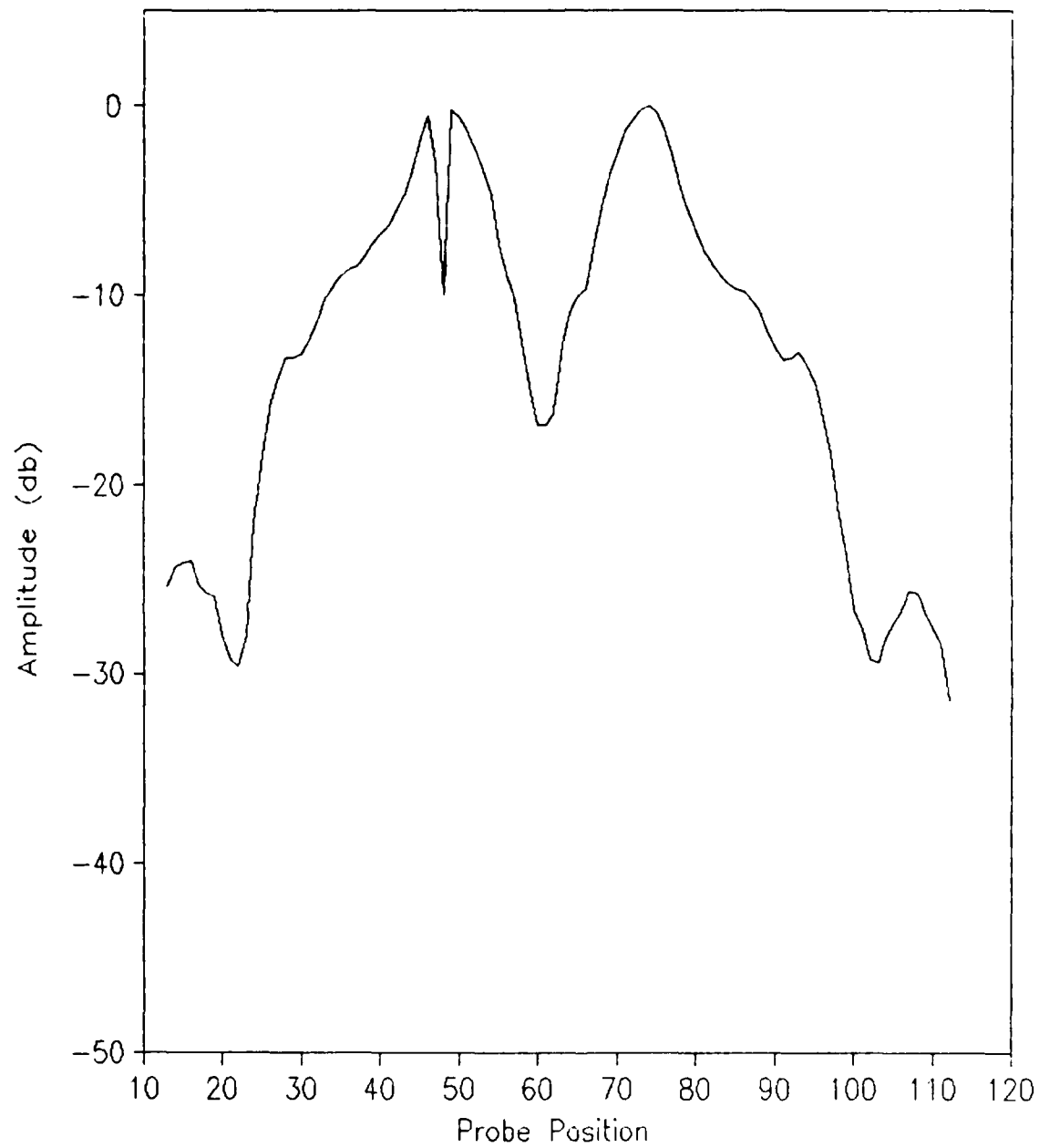


Figure 10. Near Field Amplitude Distribution - Plates at 0°

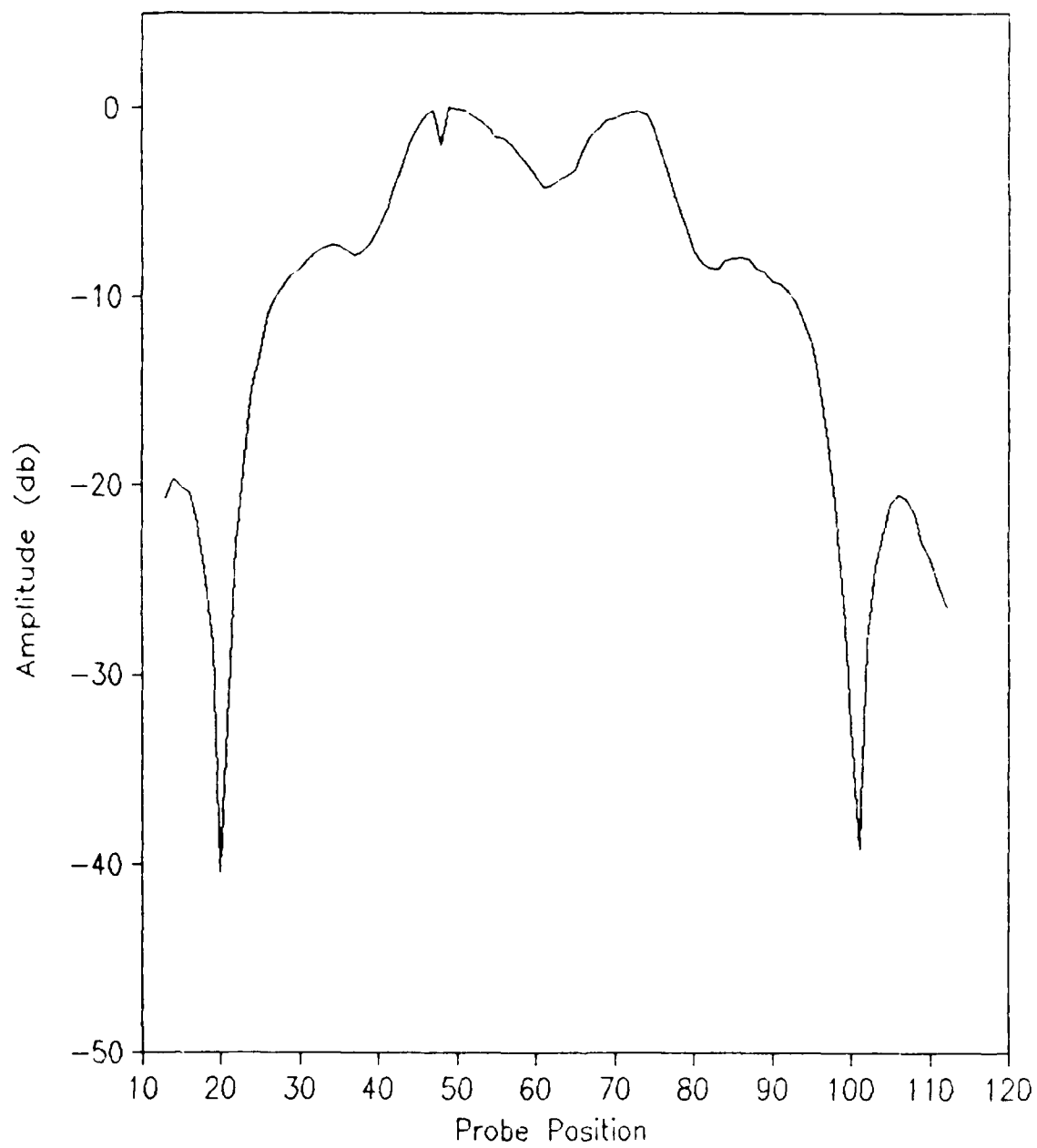


Figure 11. Near Field Amplitude Distribution - Plates at 45°

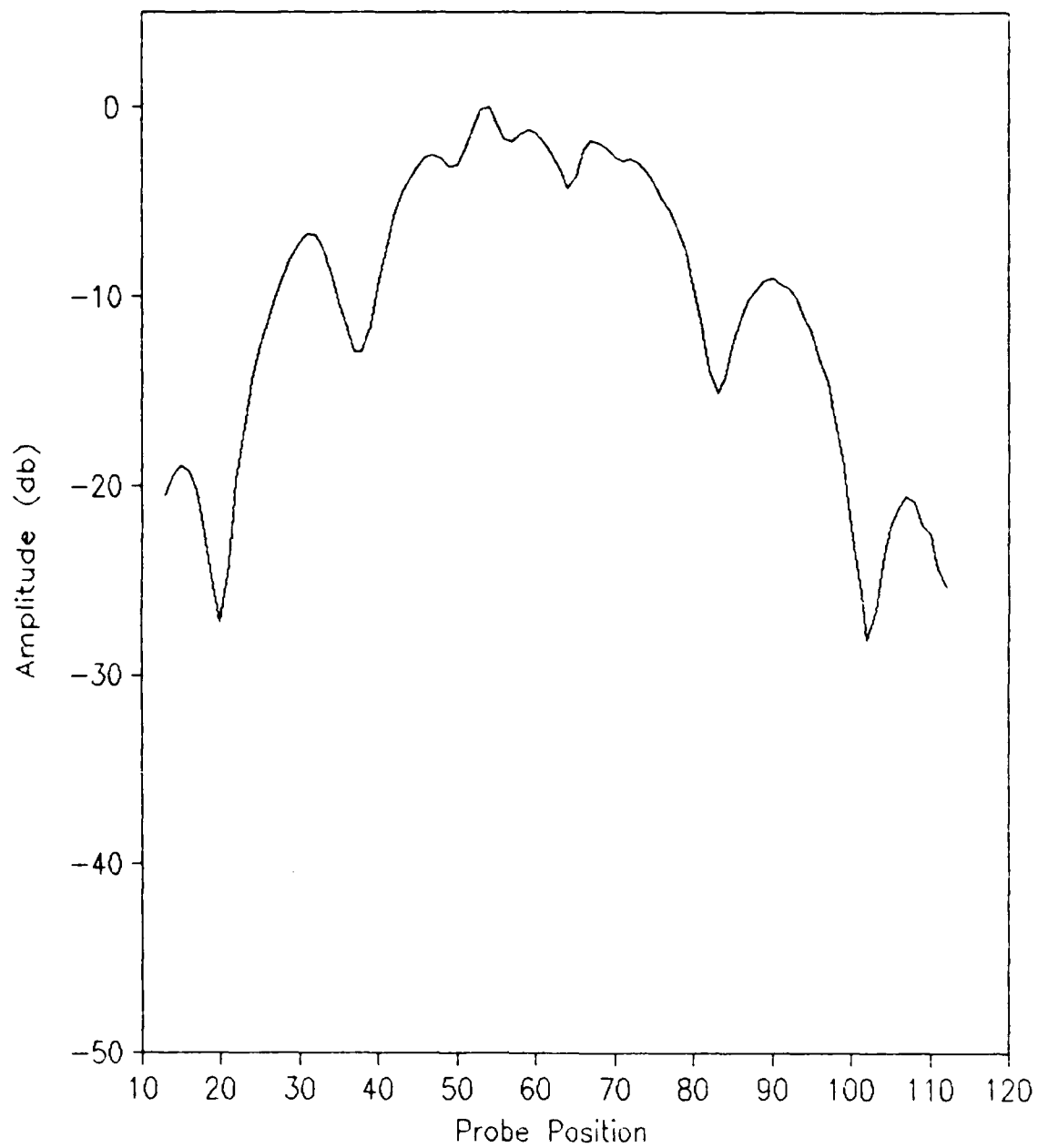


Figure 12. Near Field Amplitude Distribution - Plates at 90°

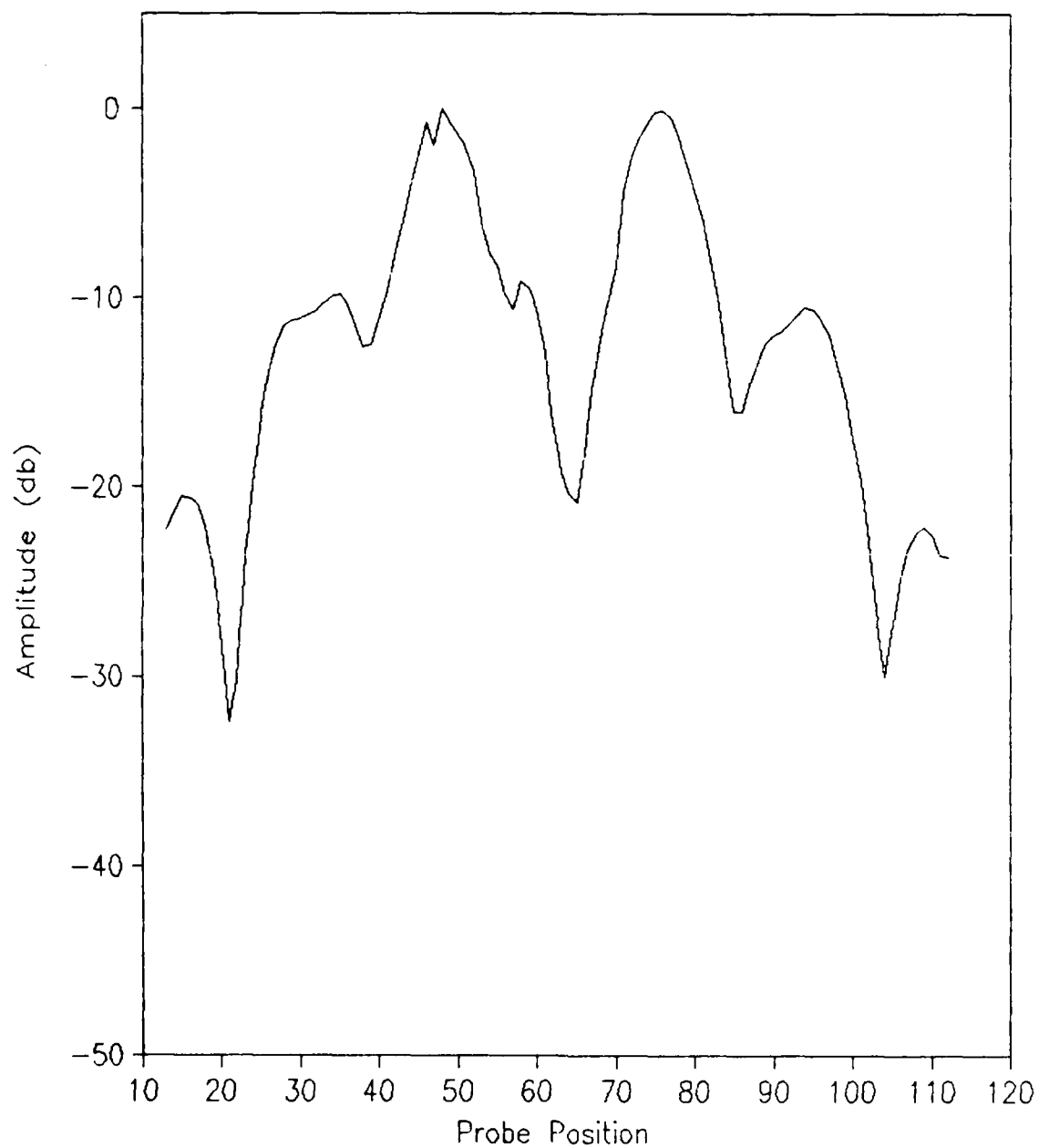


Figure 13. N/Field Amplitude Distribution - Plates at 135°

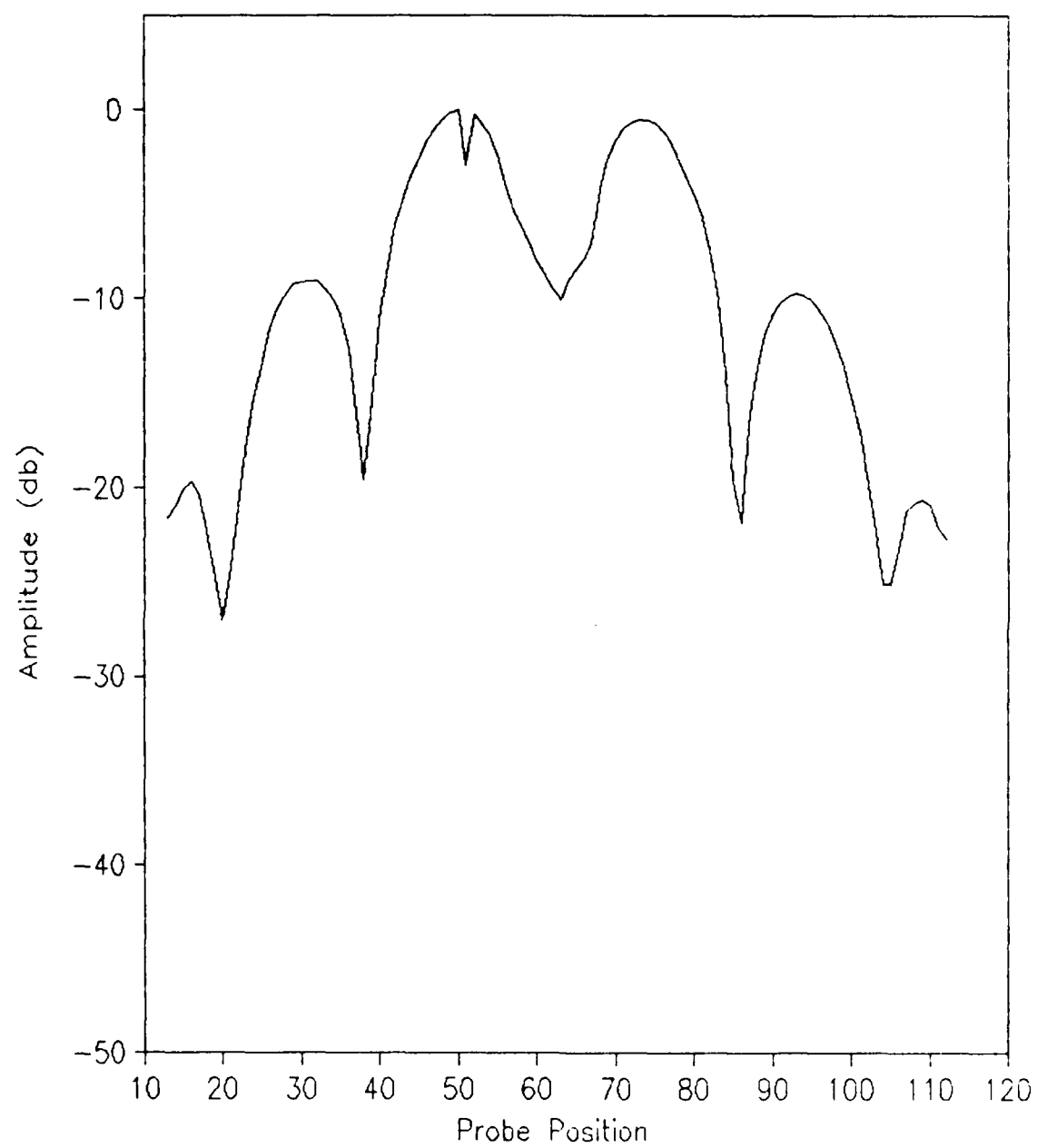


Figure 14. N/Field Amplitude Distribution - Plates at 180°

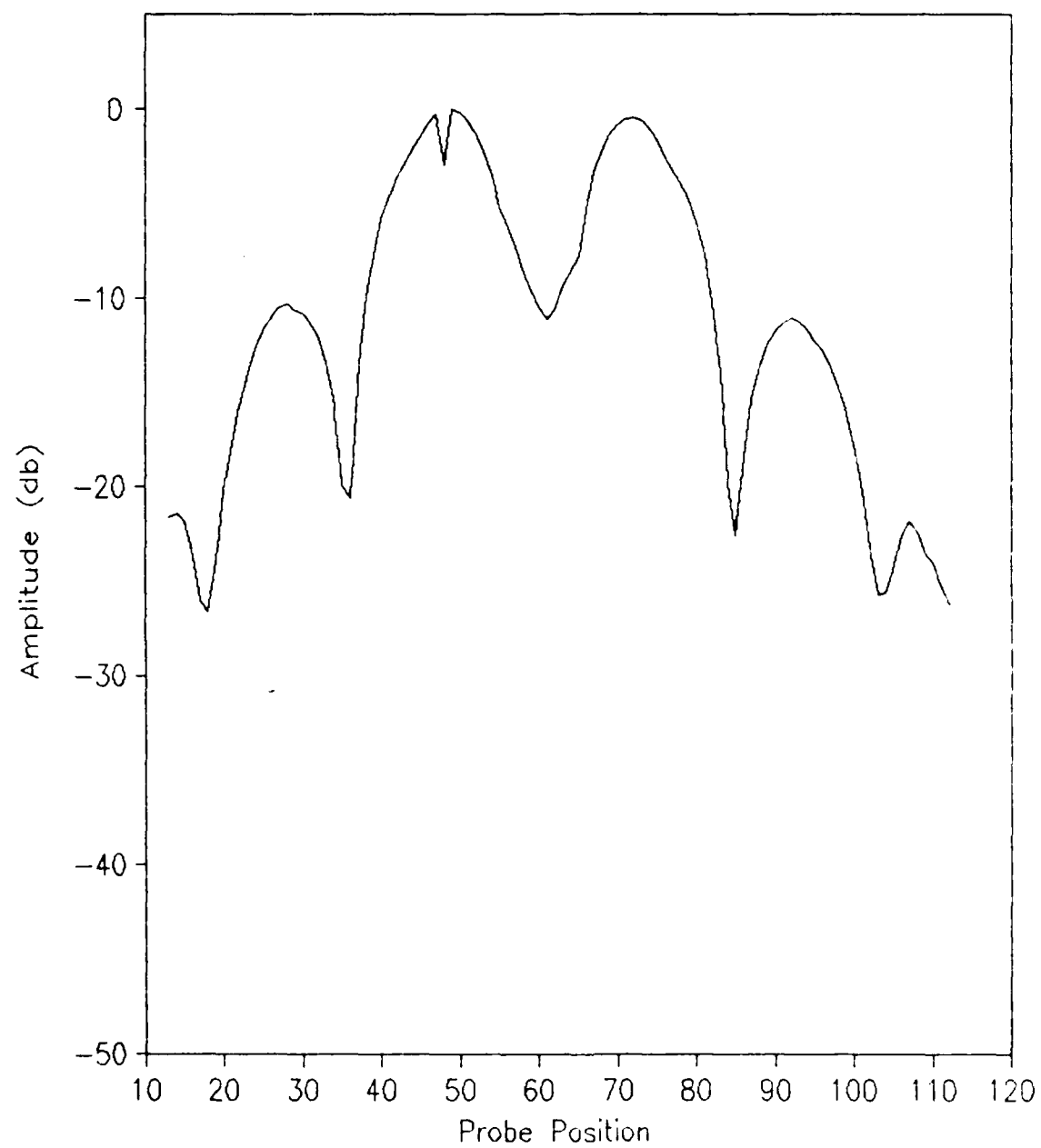


Figure 15. N/Field Amplitude Distribution - Plates at 225°

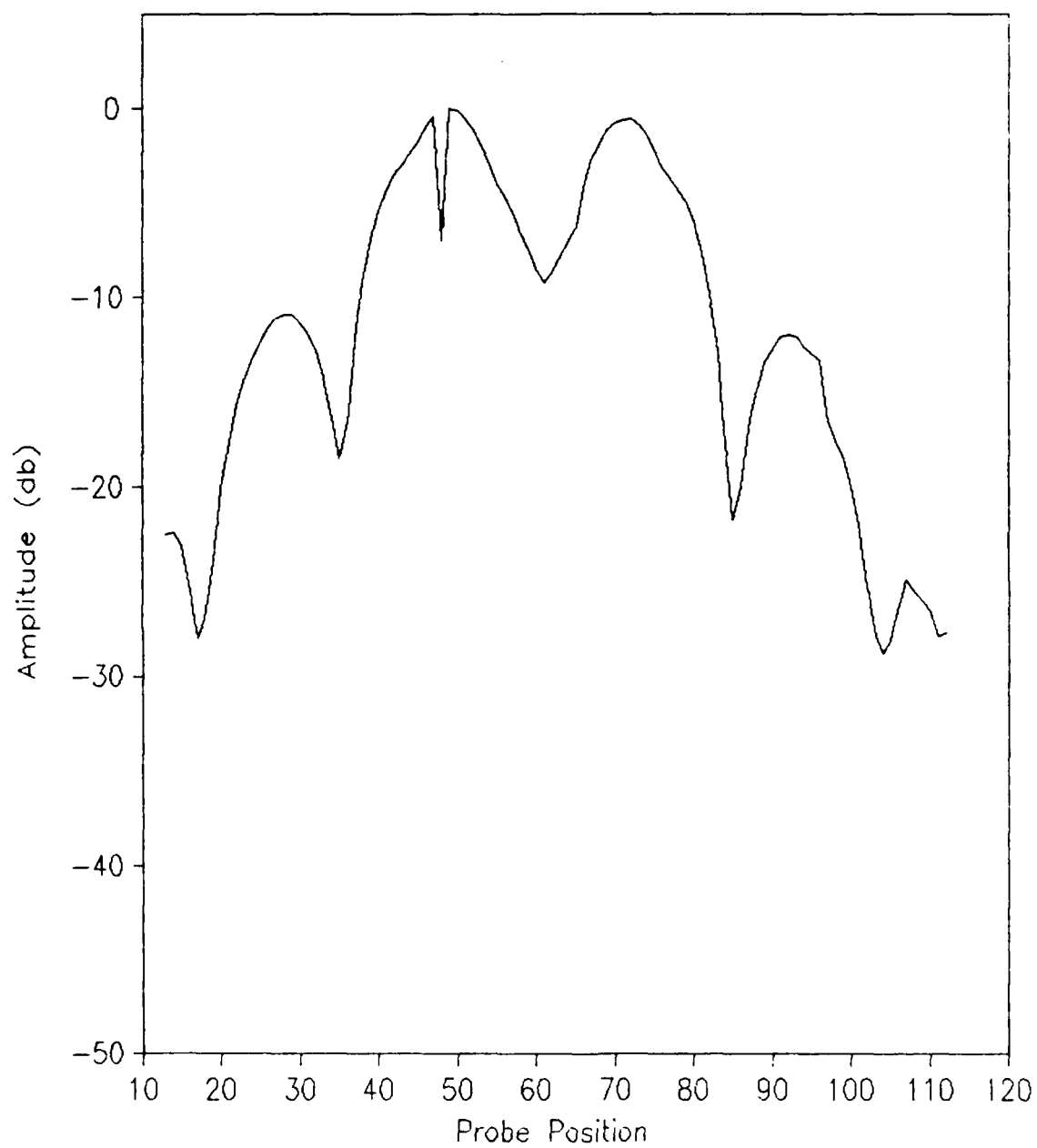


Figure 16. N/Field Amplitude Distribution - Plates at 270°

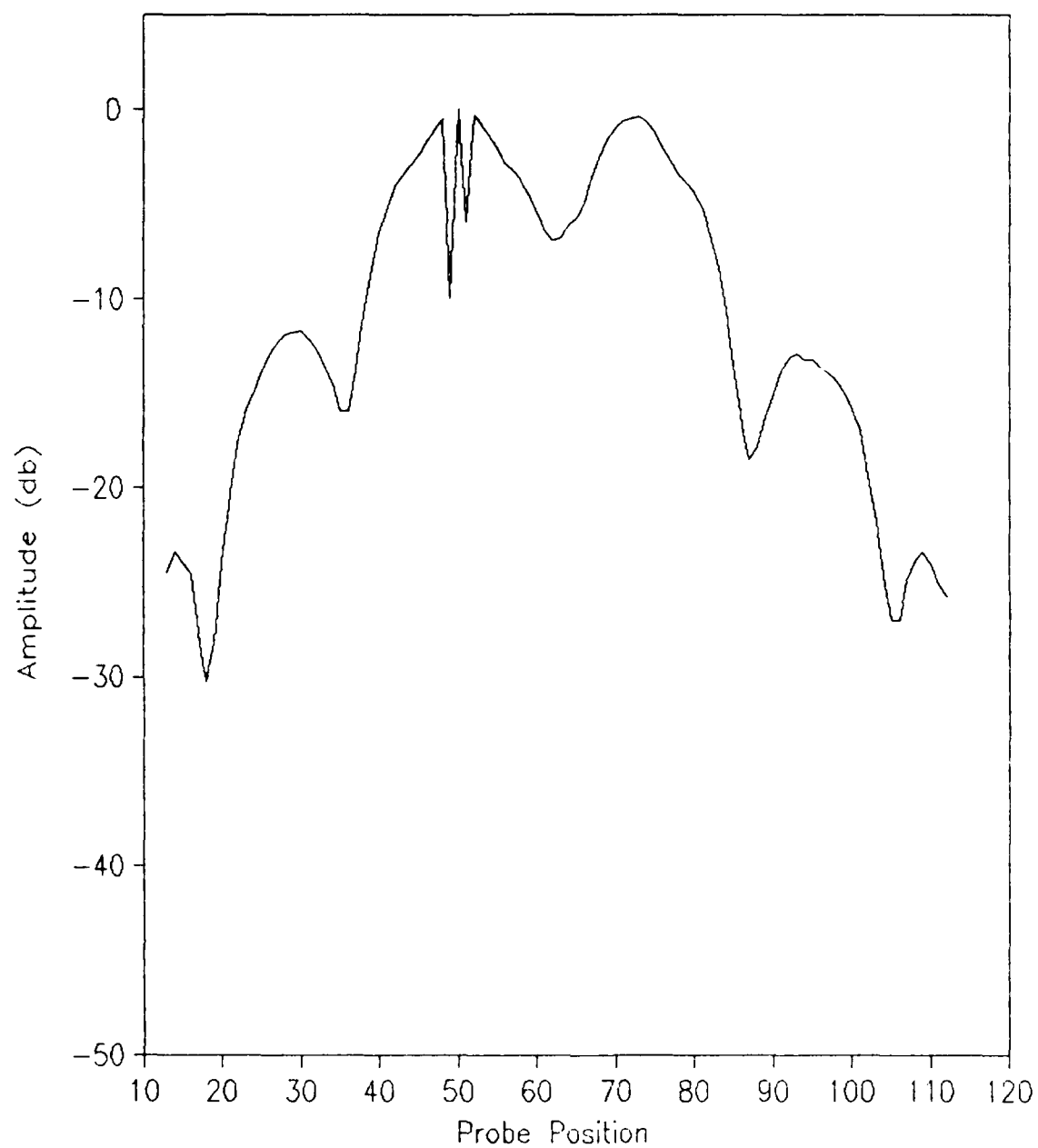


Figure 17. N/Field Amplitude Distribution - Plates at 315°

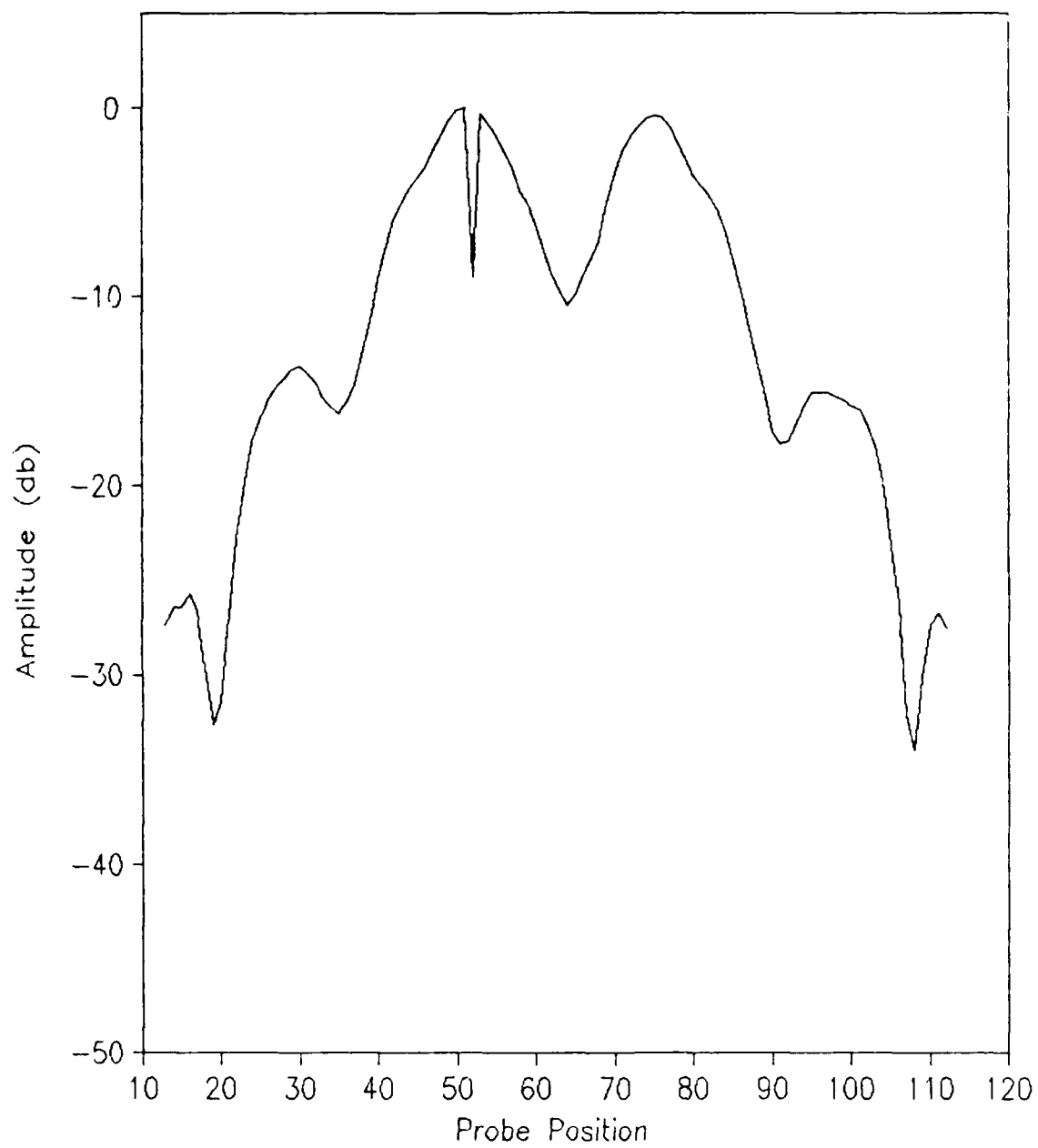


Figure 18. N/Field Amplitude Distribution - Plates at 360°

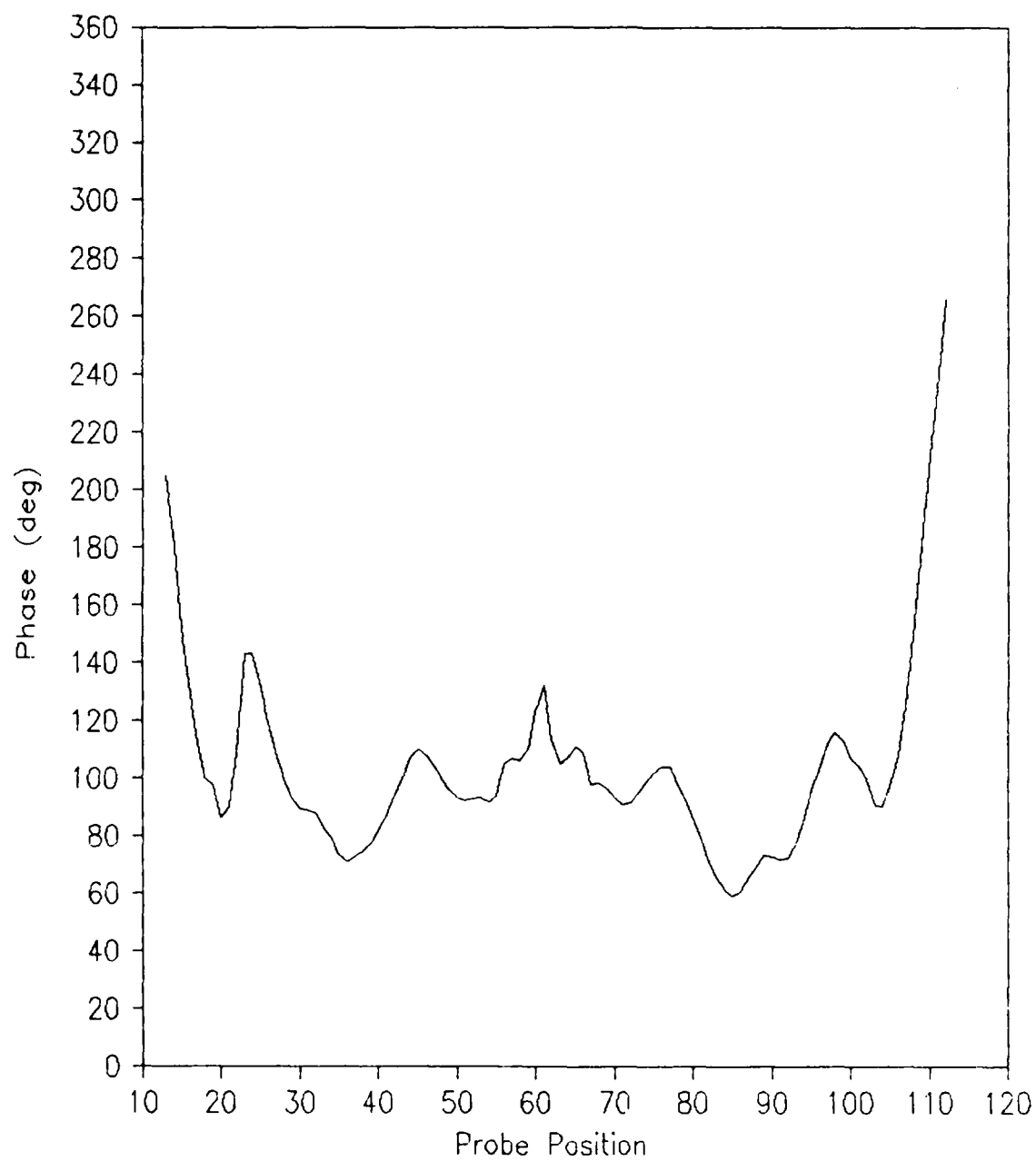


Figure 19. N/Field Phase Distribution - Plates at 0°

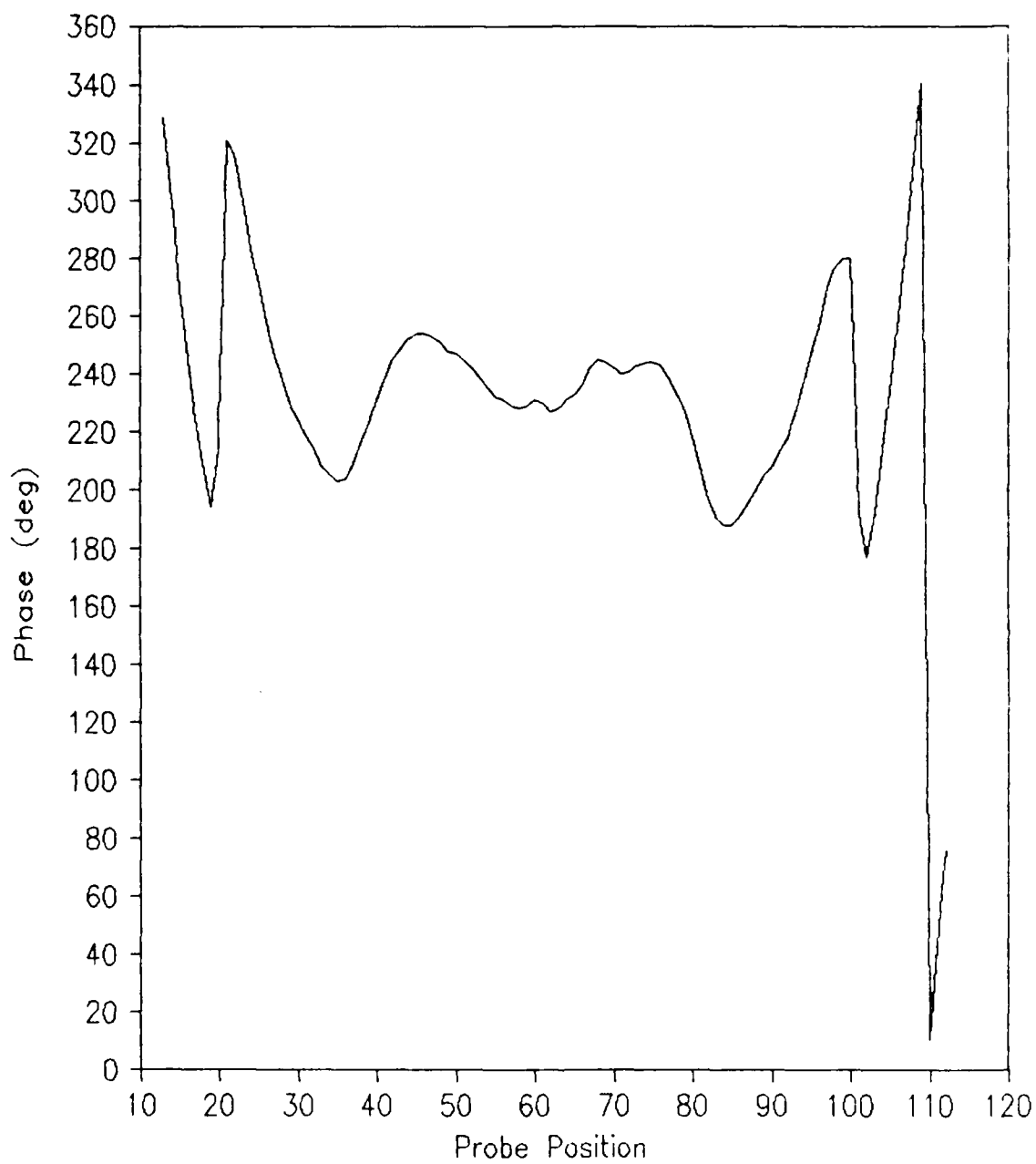


Figure 20. N/Field Phase Distribution - Plates at 45°

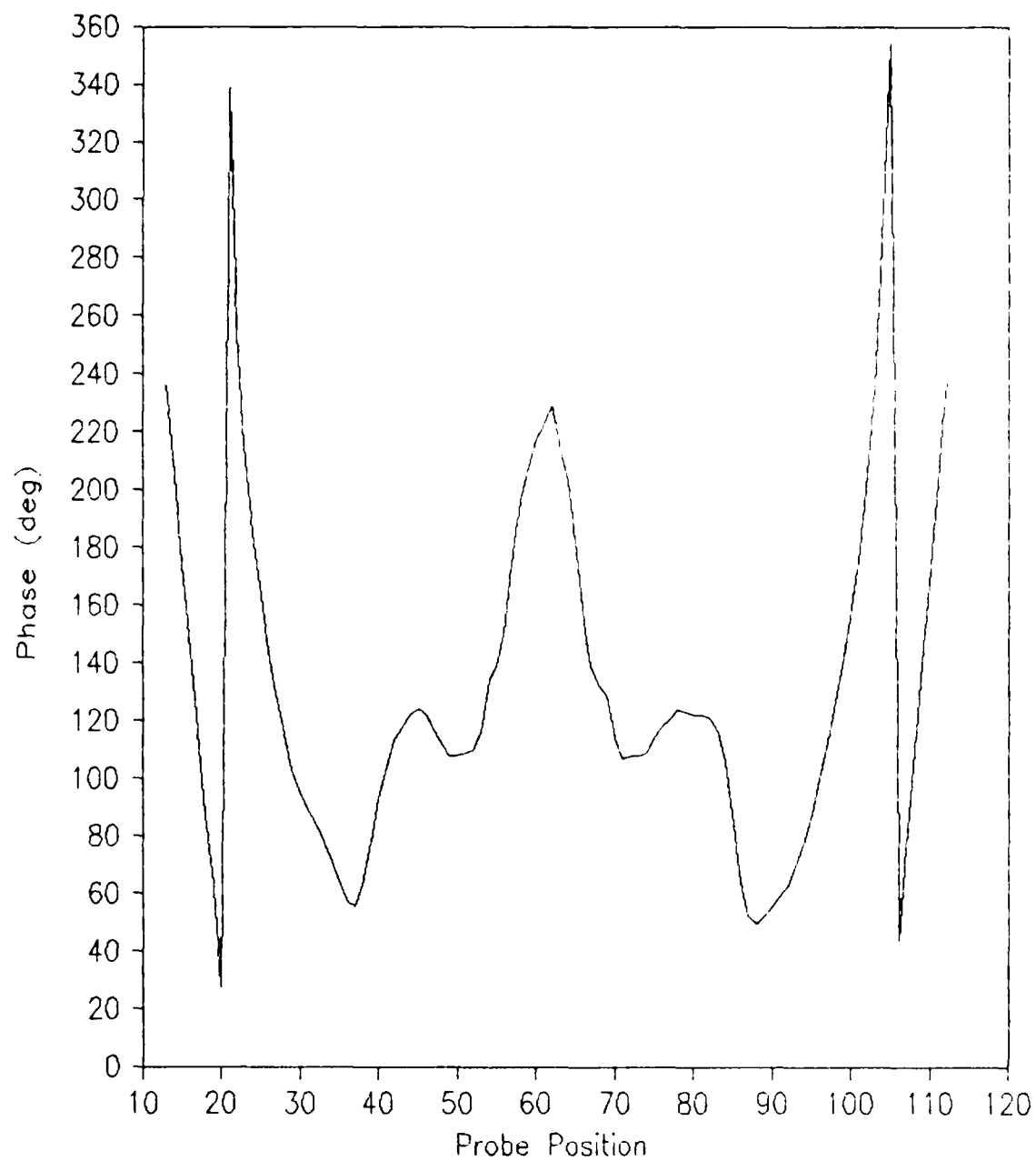


Figure 21. N/Field Phase Distribution - Plates at 90°

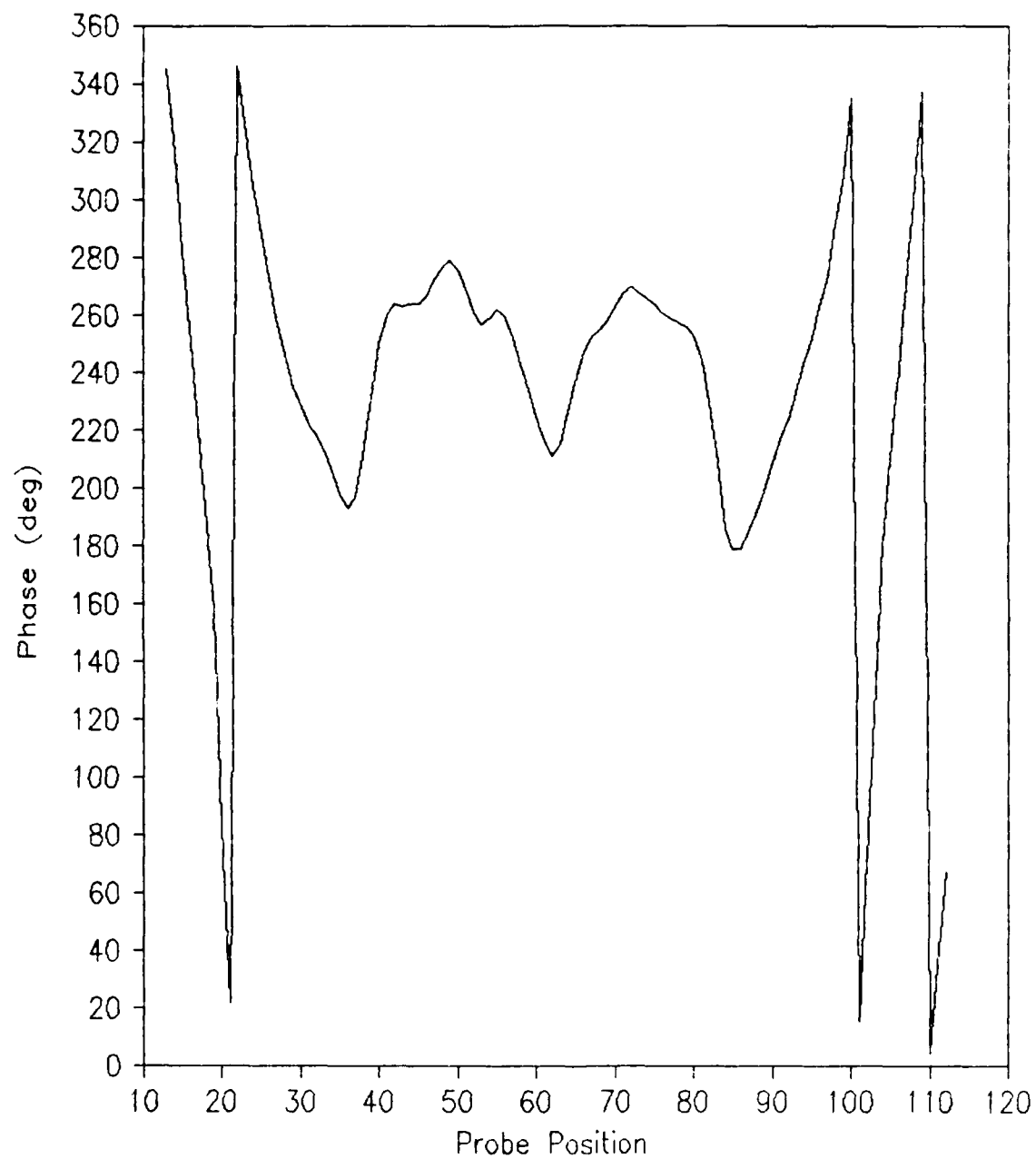


Figure 22. N/Field Phase Distribution - Plates at 135°

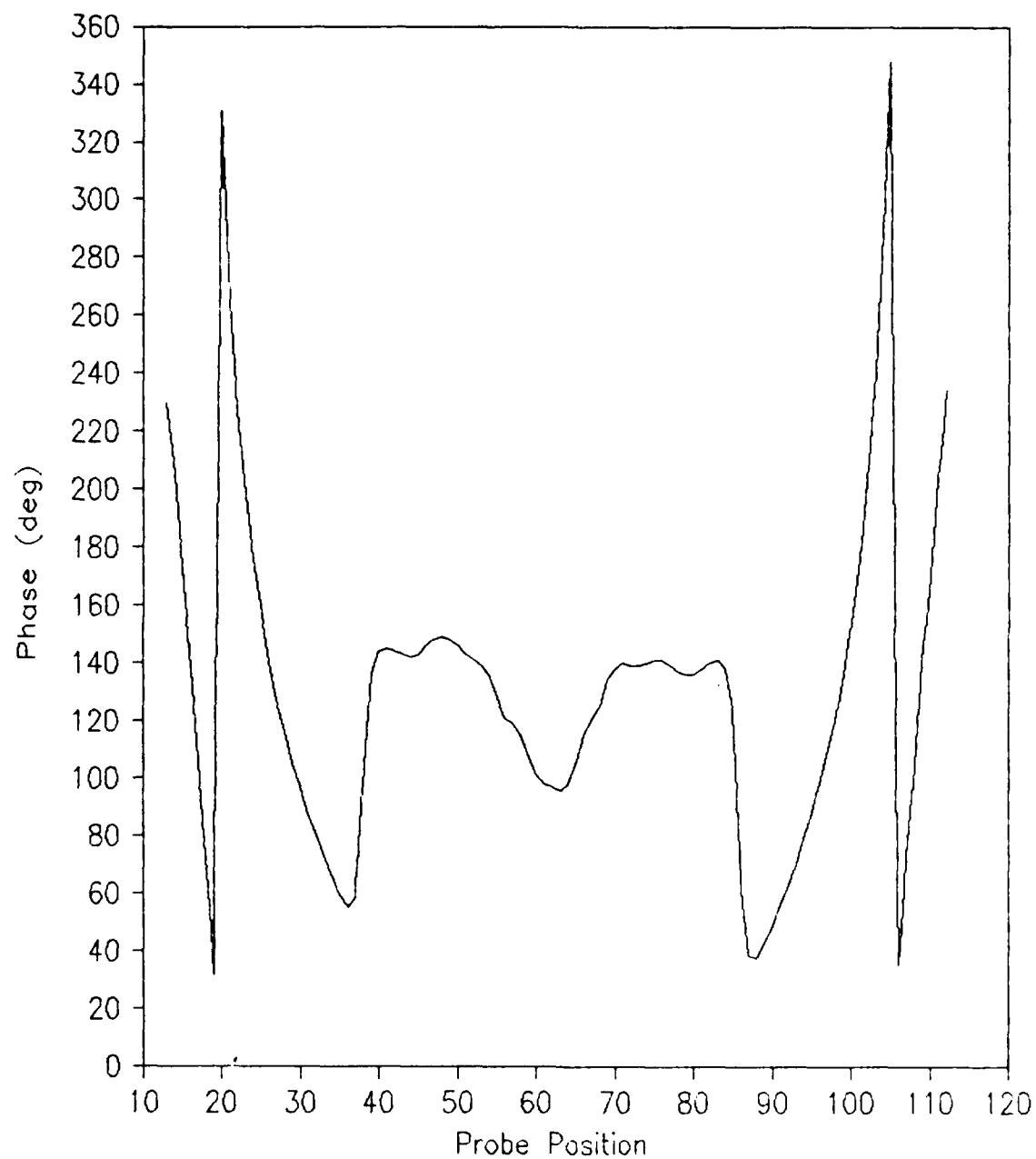


Figure 23. N/Field Phase Distribution - Plates at 180°

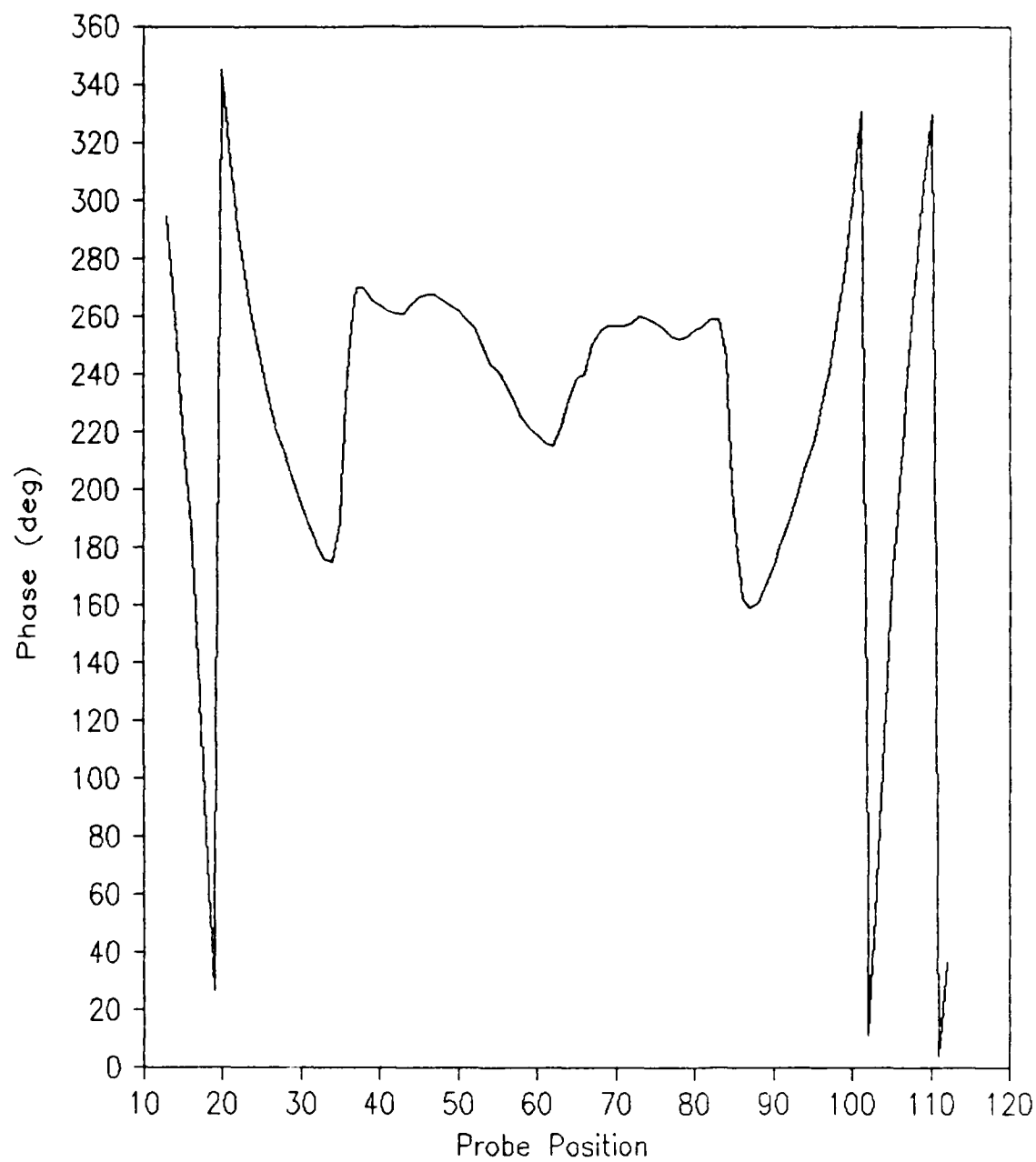


Figure 24. N/Field Phase Distribution - Plates at 225°

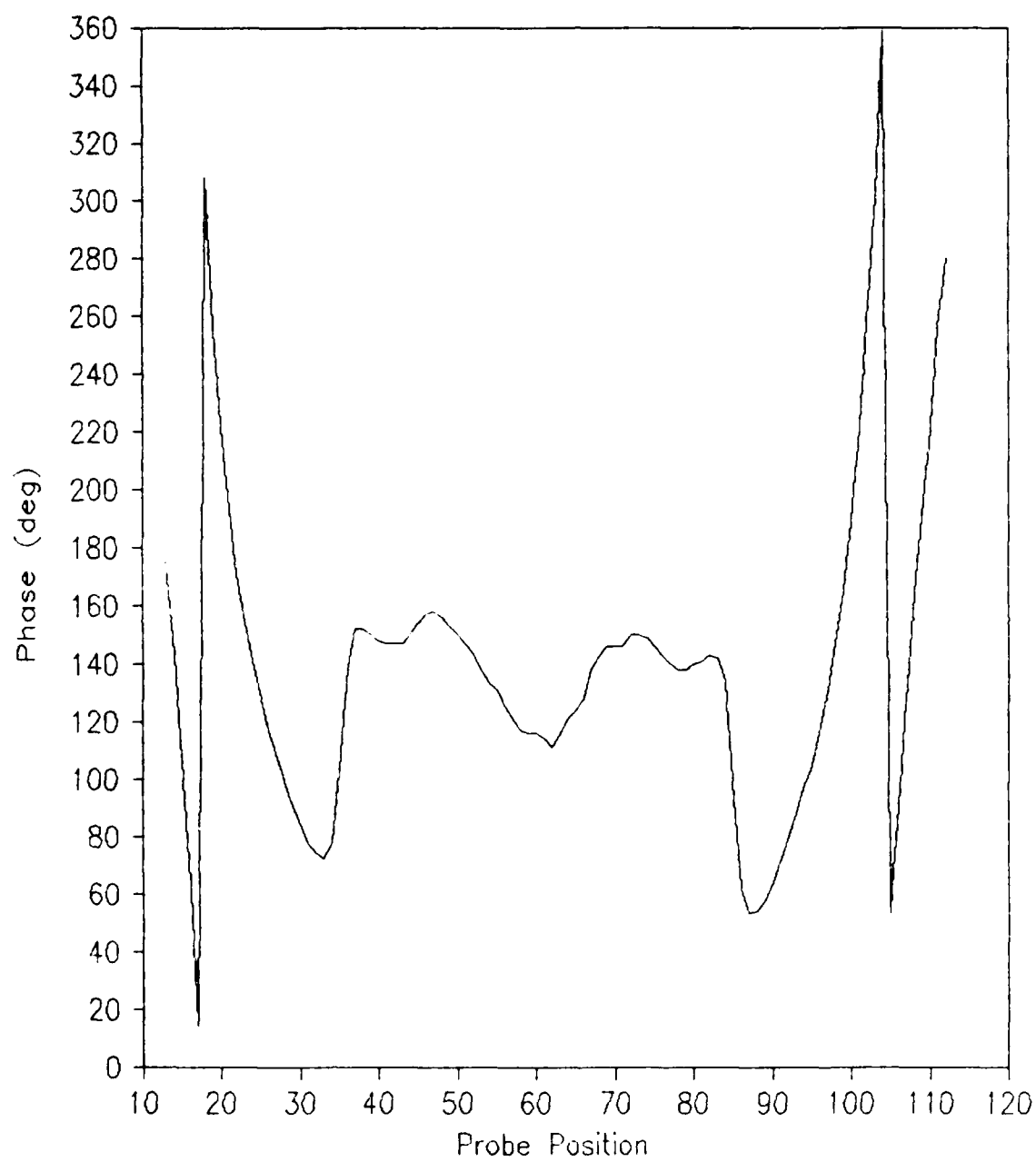


Figure 25. N/Field Phase Distribution - Plates at 270°

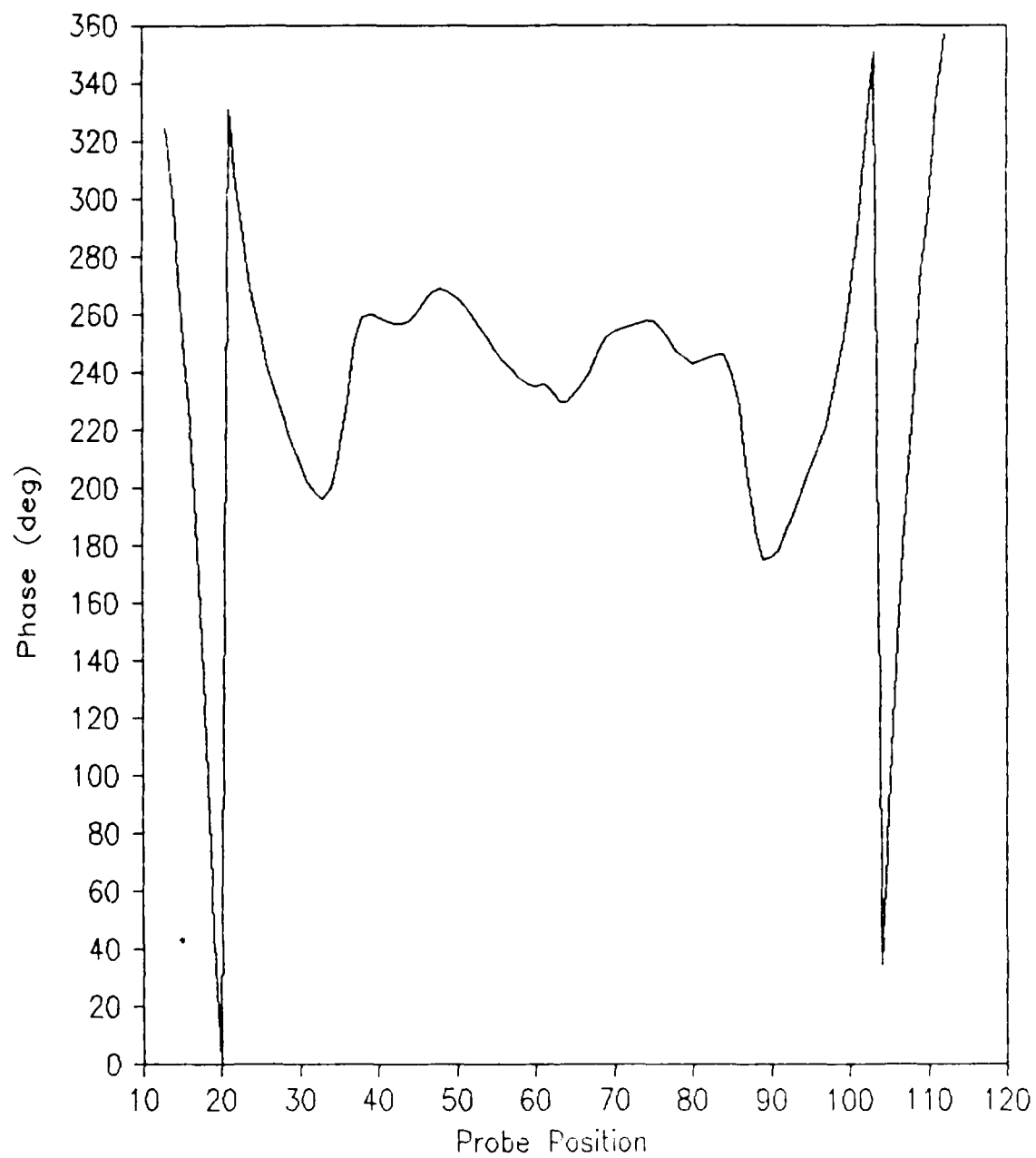


Figure 26. N/Field Phase Distribution - Plates at 315°

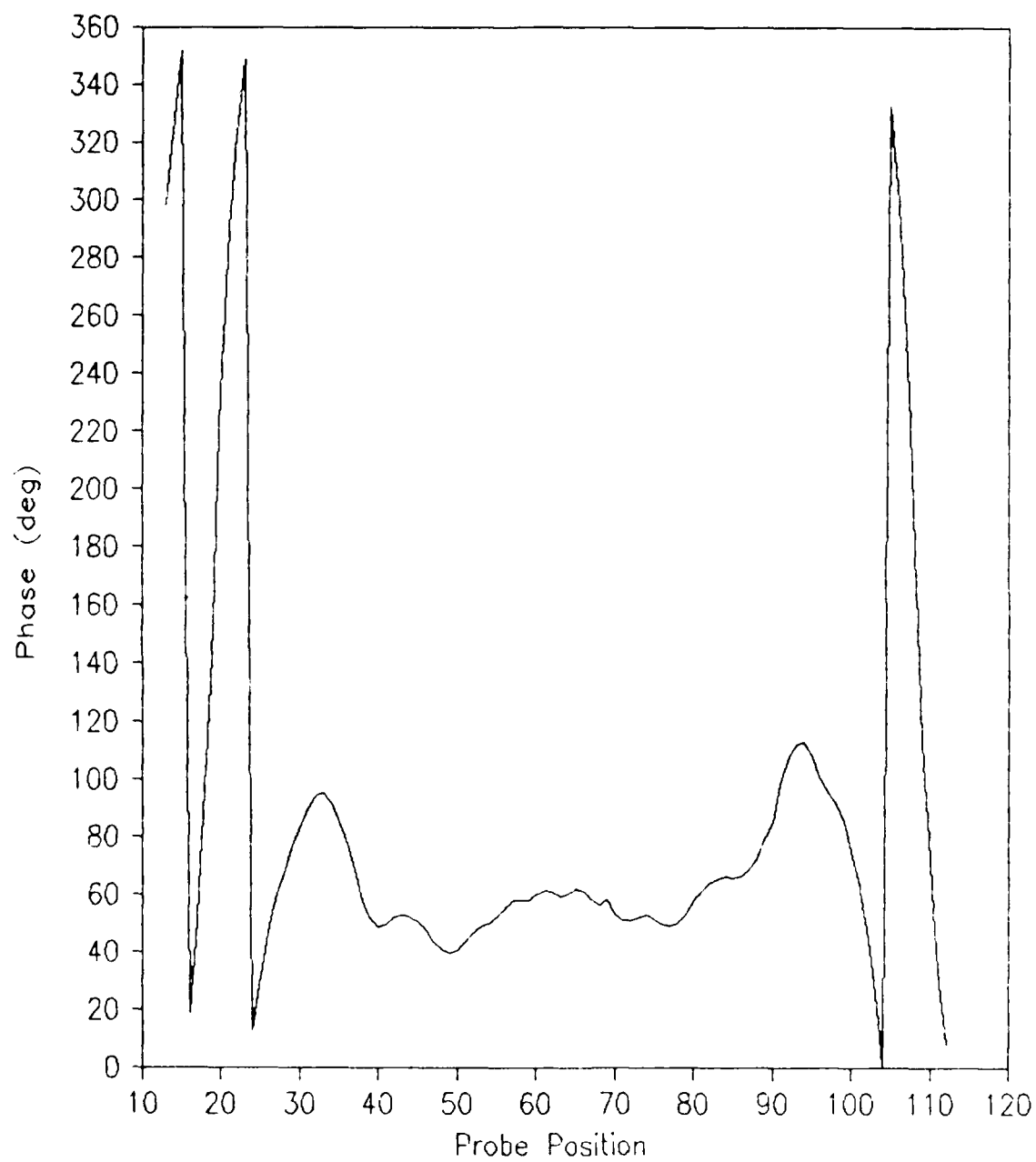


Figure 27. N/Field Phase Distribution - Plates at 360°

#### IV. Comparison of Measured to Computed Results

The near field results shown in the previous chapter were processed using the fast fourier transform program shown in Appendix D and sample amplitude distributions are provided by figures 28 to 32 inclusive. Plots of the corresponding measured data is shown in figures 33 to 37.

##### Comparison of Side Lobe to Main Lobe

Comparison of the results is facilitated by considering the amplitude of the first side lobe relative to the main lobe. In each case reasonable correlation of the measured to computed results is obtained. (See Table 1). Where discrepancies occur it is an indication of two problem areas. The first is the size of the measurement plane which could be extended by zero filling to provide enhanced resolution in the far field (Newell, 1985:28). Also the taking of accurate measurements in the near or far field is made very difficult by the large number of systematic sources of error. These error sources are (Newell, 1985:67-85) as follows:

1. Multiple reflections.

2. Probe positioning uncertainties.
3. System amplitude and phase nonlinearities (receiver and attenuator).
4. Impedence changes due to probe and receiver cable movement.
5. Aliasing if no band limit exists on the FFT results (band limit is inversely proportional to the size of the near field sample step).
6. Aliasing if near field samples are spaced too widely.
7. Area truncation (ie sampling over a limited area in the near field).

#### Null Movement

Also of interest is how much does the first null move as the plates move out from the surface of the dish. The computed results do not provide sufficient resolution to allow any meaningful conclusions to be drawn. However the measured results do indicate that there was some slight movement of the null. (See Table 2).

TABLE I

Main Lobe to First Side Lobe Amplitude Difference

Plate Position (deg)	Amplitude Difference (db)	
	Measured	Computed
0	20.4	17
90	18	22
135	16	18
225	14.6	18
360	16.6	15

TABLE II

Antenna Beamwidth Comparison at Various Plate Settings

Plate Position (deg)	Null to Null Beamwidth (deg)	
	Measured	Computed
0	15.4	16
90	16.5	21.2
135	16.5	16
225	15.5	18.8
360	15	16

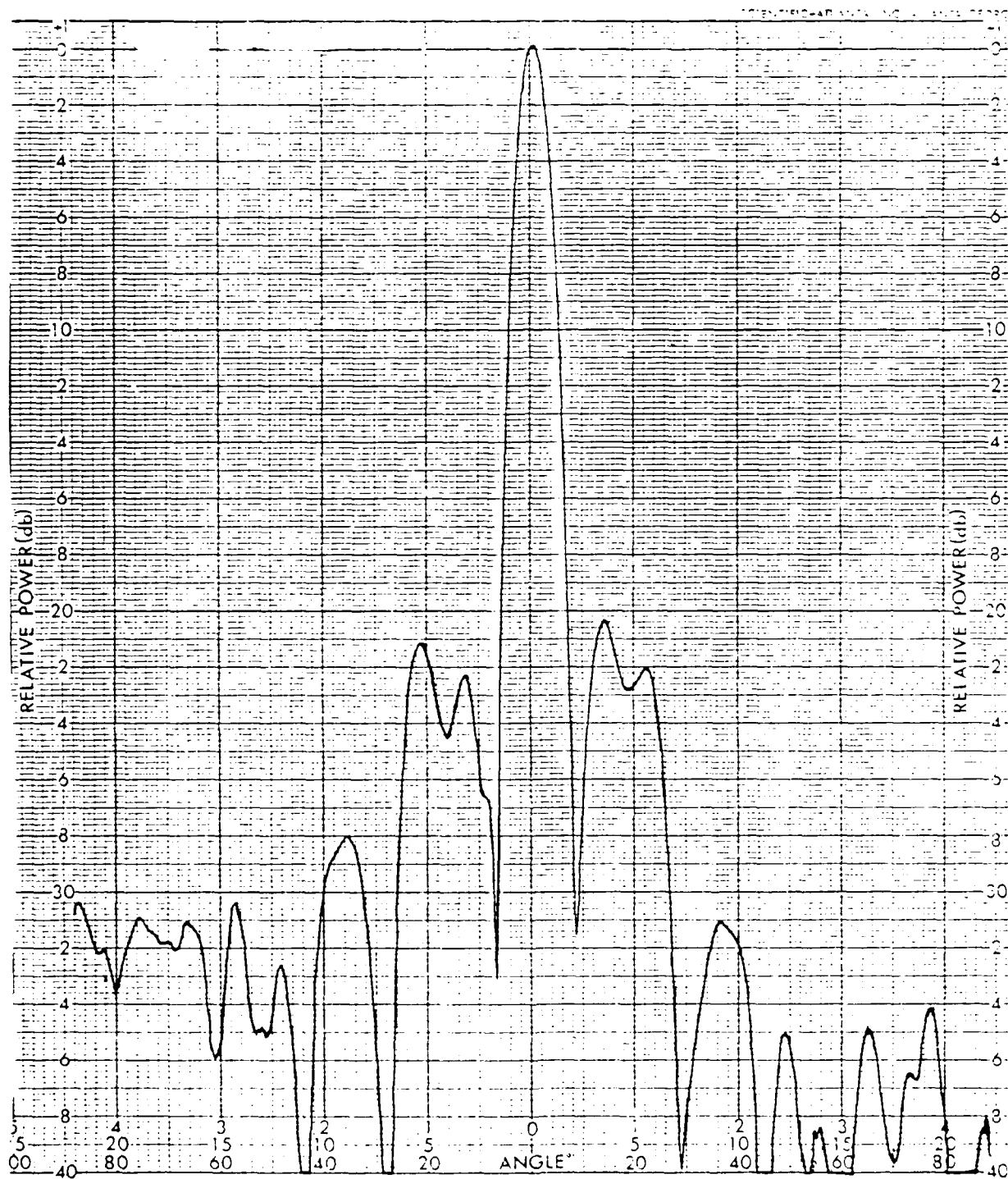


Figure 28. Computed Far Field Pattern - Plates at 0°

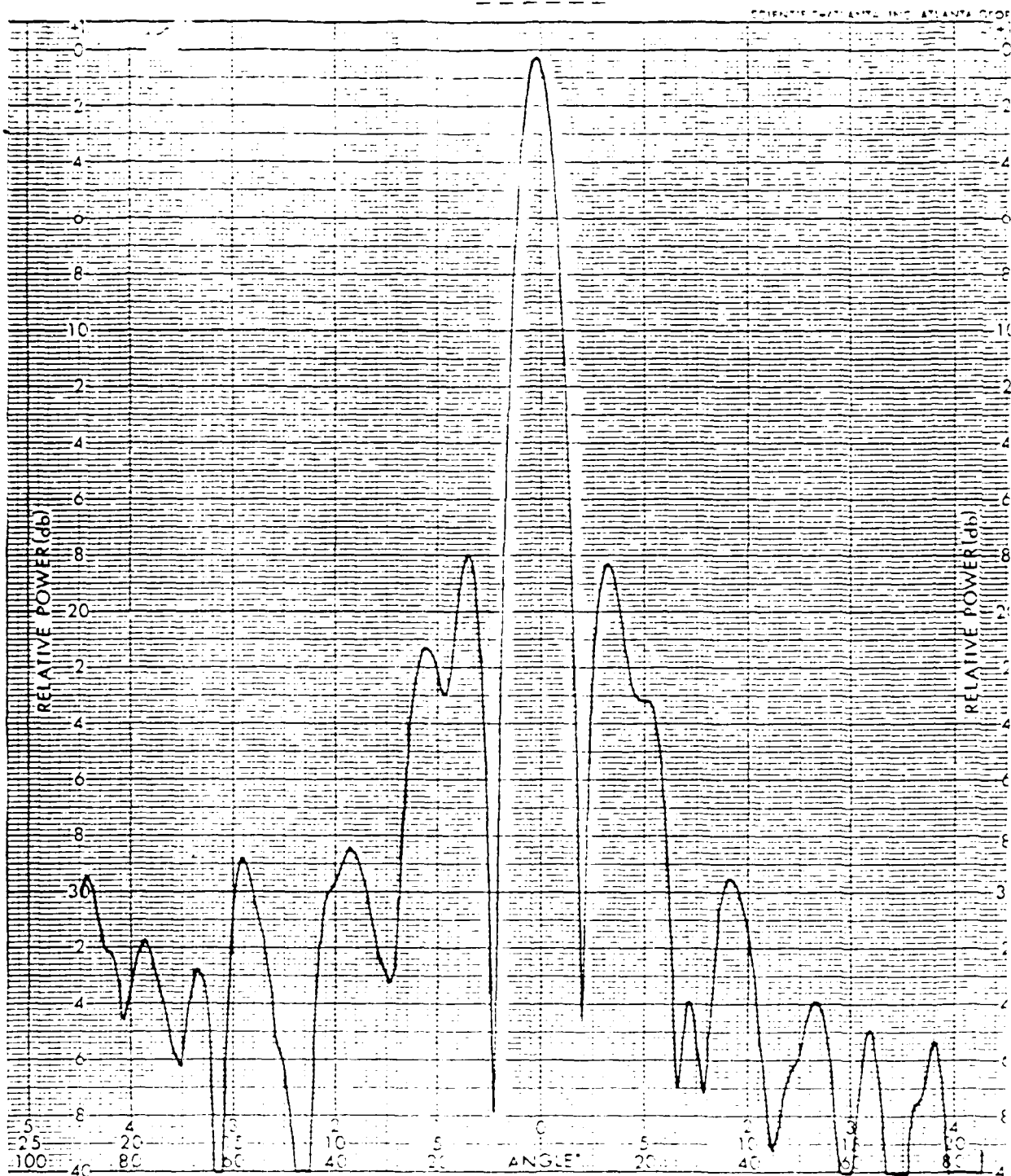


Figure 29. Computed Far Field Pattern - Plates at 90°

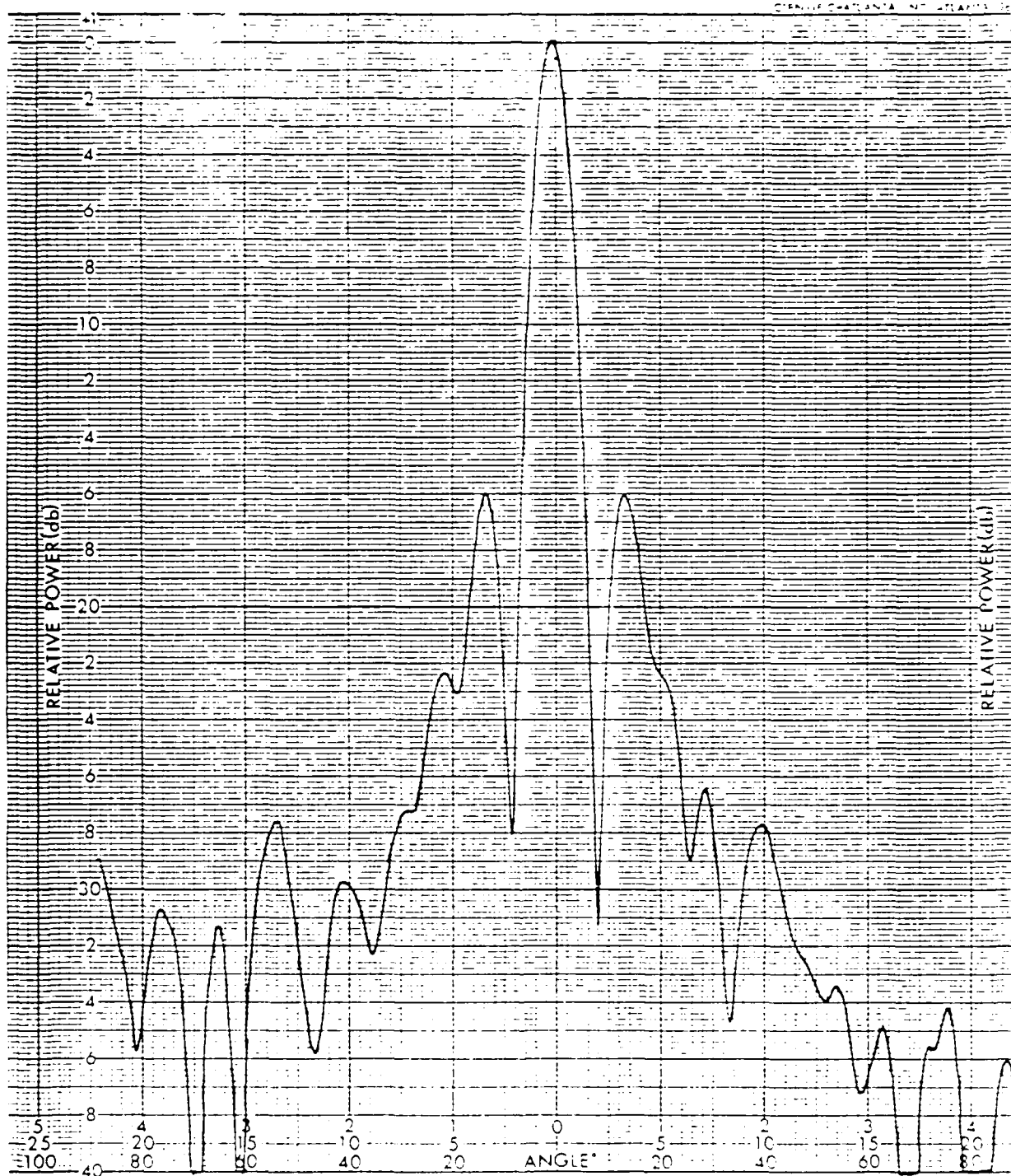


Figure 30. Computed Far Field Pattern - Plates at 135°

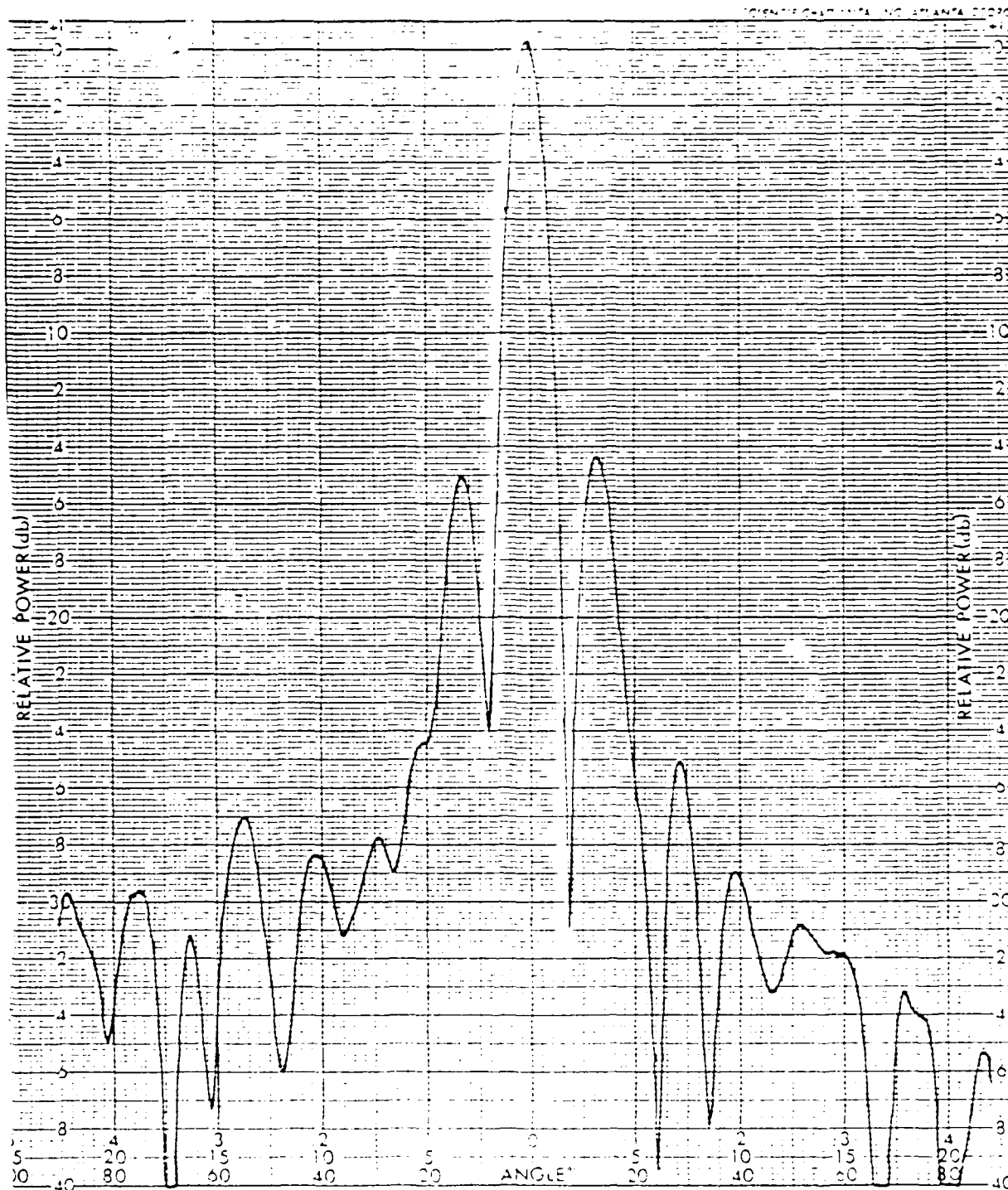


Figure 31. Computed Far Field Pattern - Plates at 225°

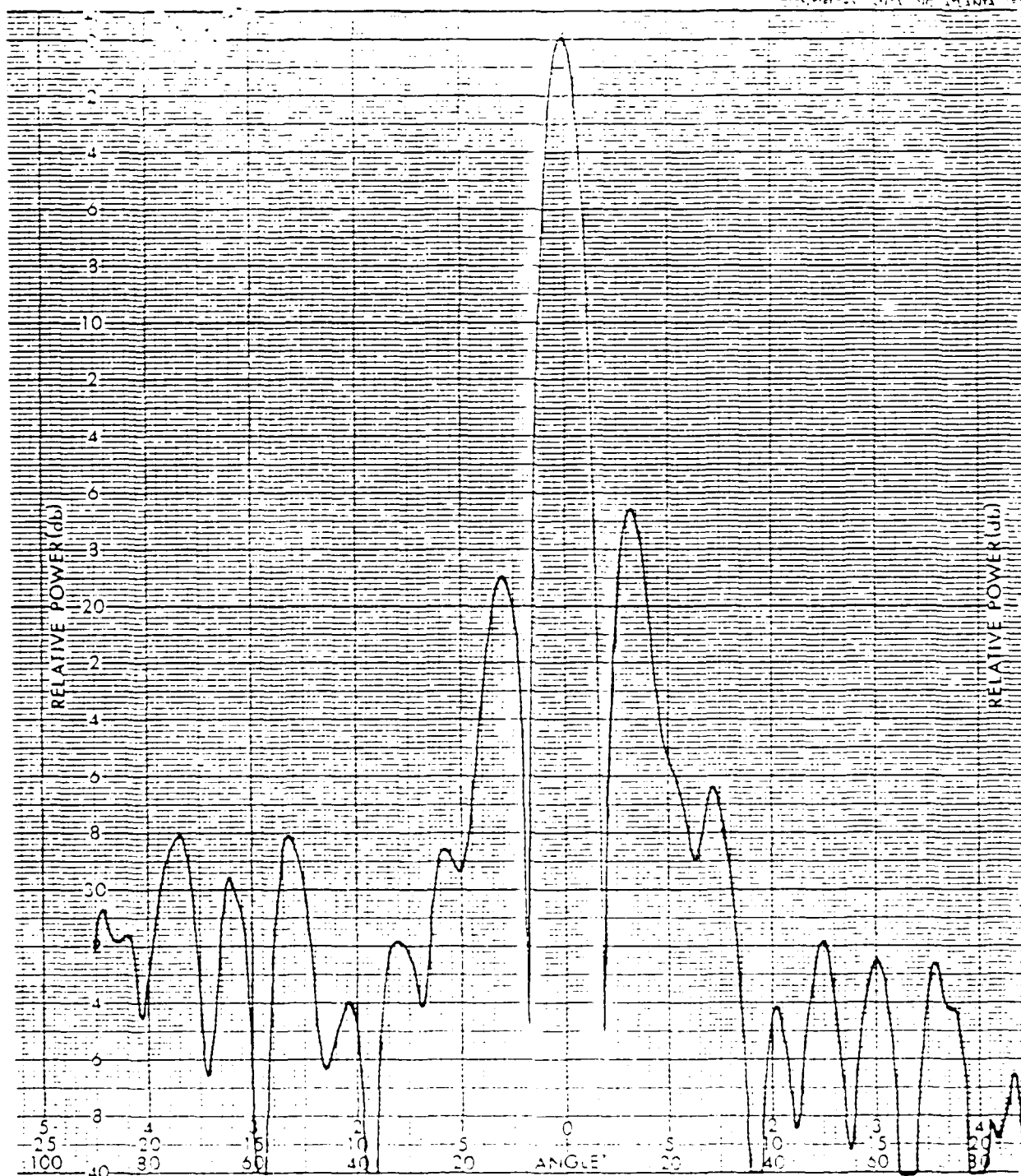


Figure 32. Computed Far Field Pattern - Plates at 360°

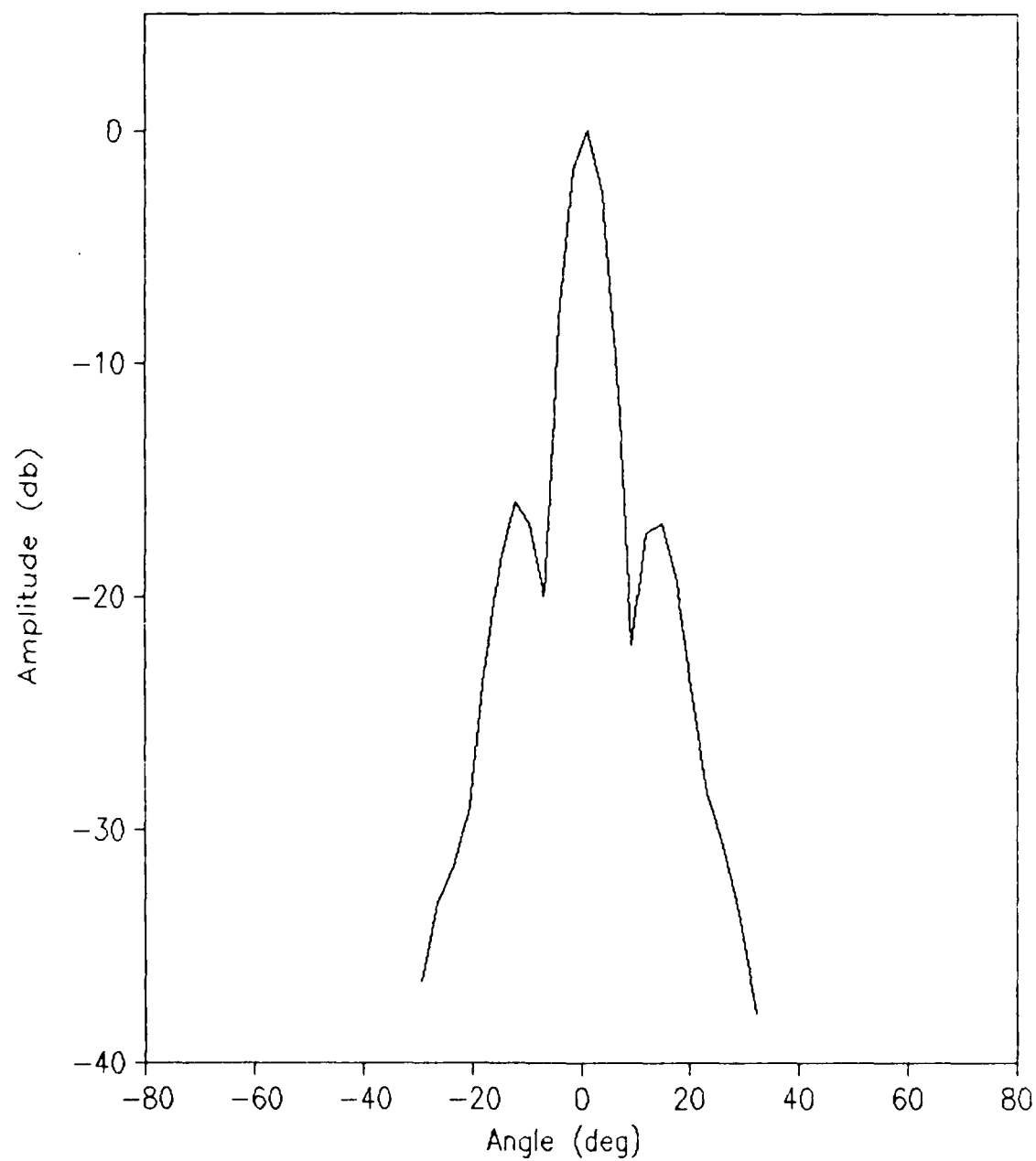


Figure 28. Computed Far Field Pattern - Plates at 0°

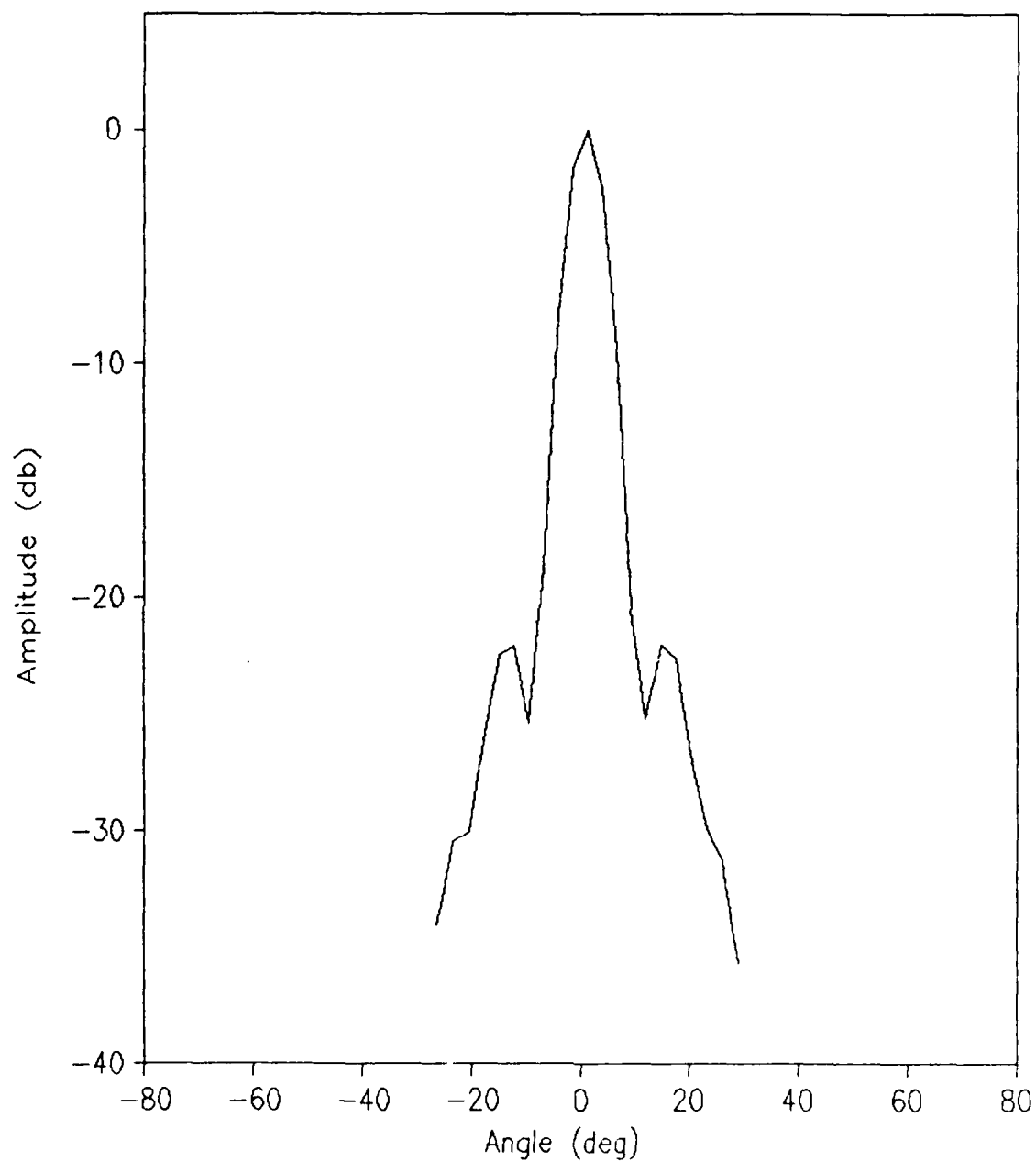


Figure 29. Computed Far Field Pattern - Plates at 90°

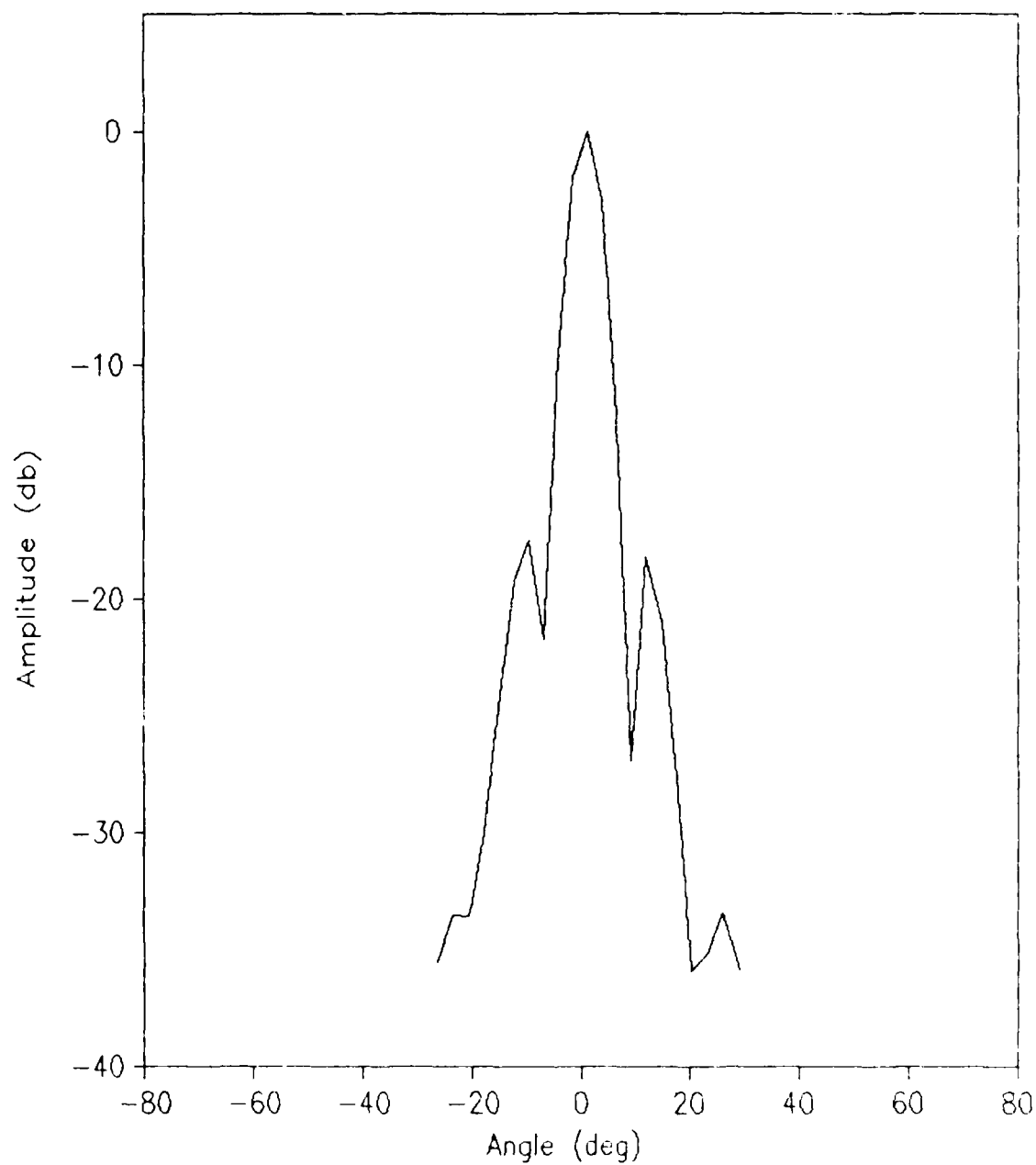


Figure 30. Computed Far Field Pattern - Plates at 135°

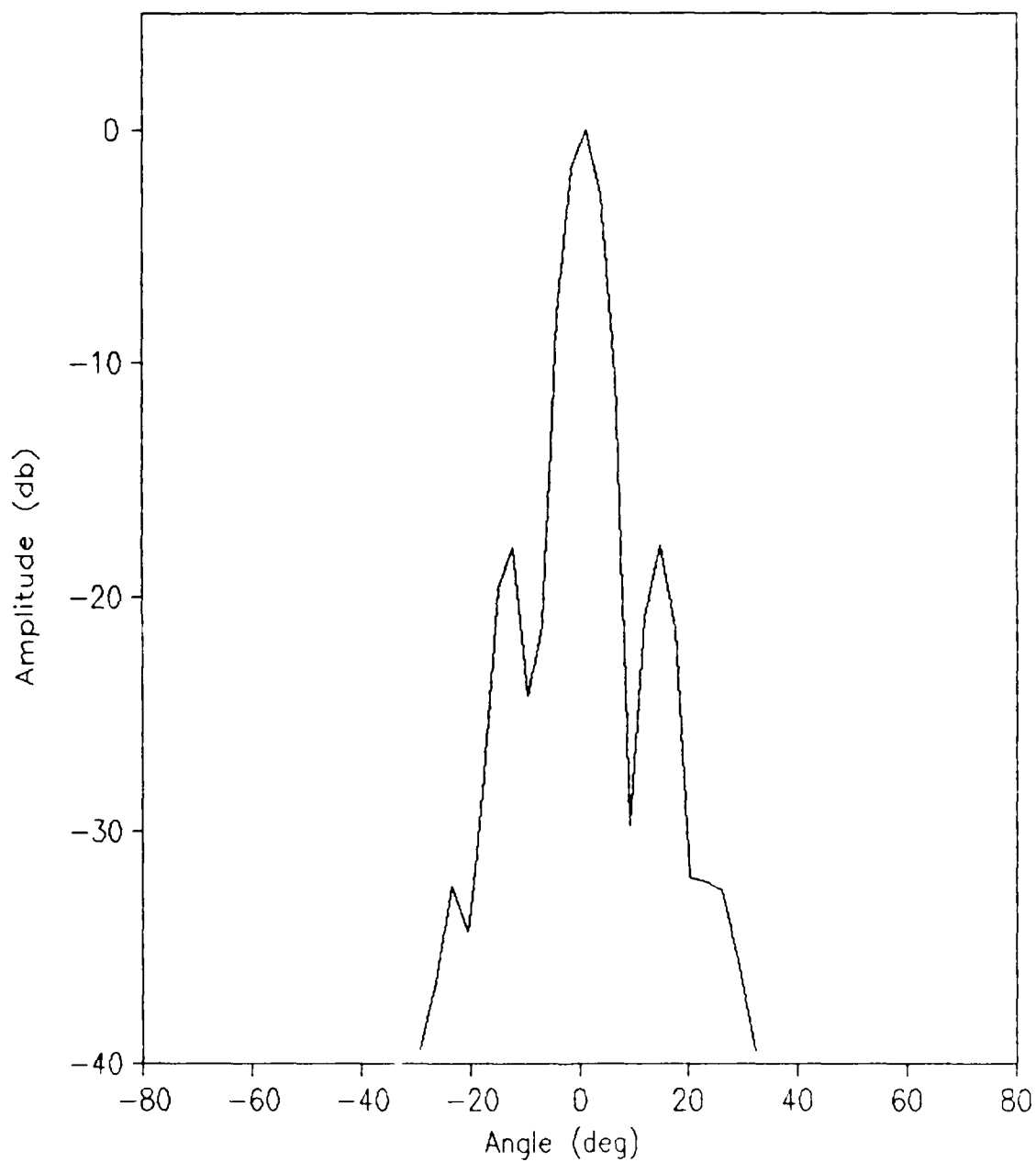


Figure 31. Computed Far Field Pattern - Plates at 225°

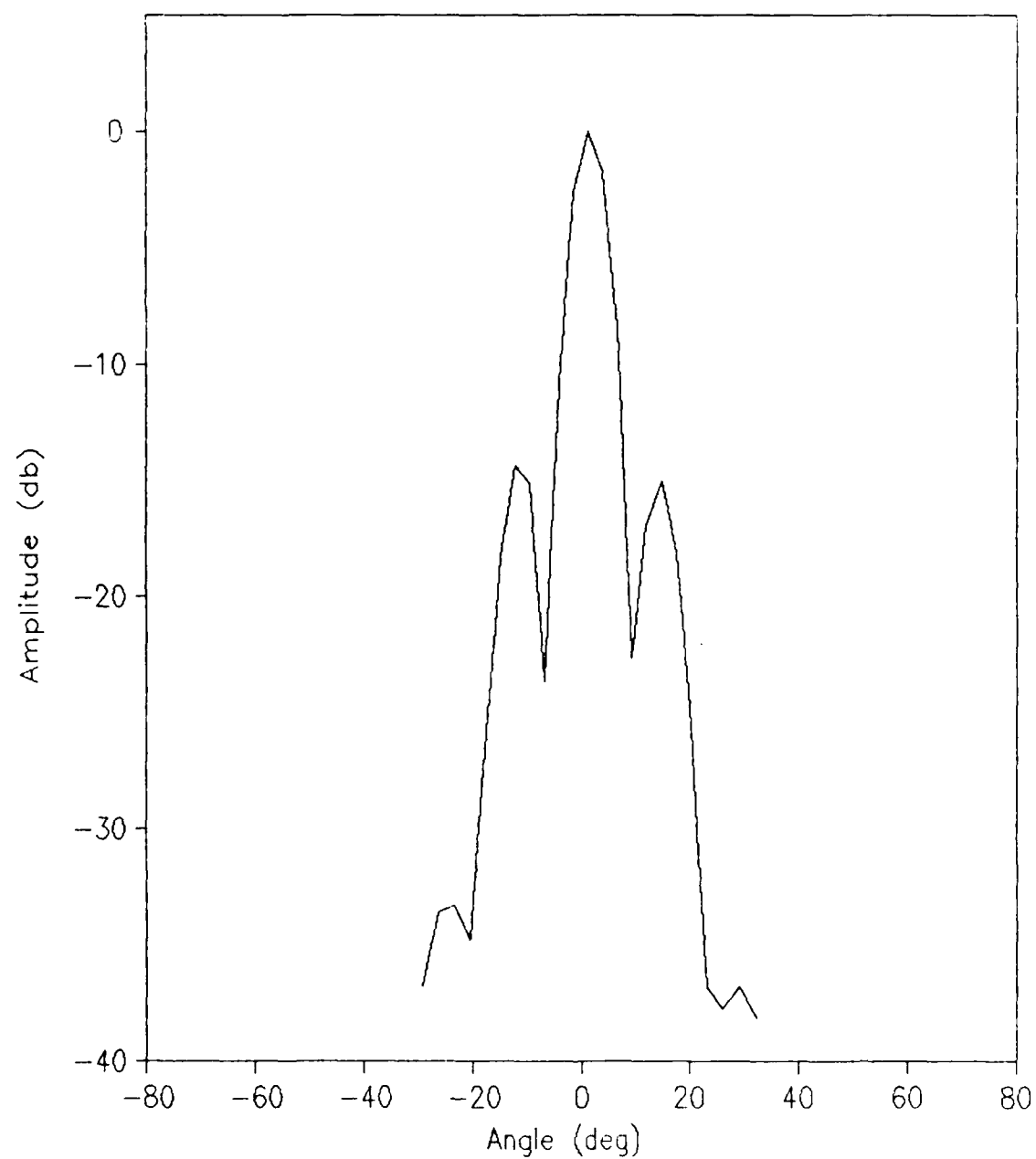


Figure 32. Computed Far Field Pattern - Plates at 360°

## V. Recommendations and Suggestions for Further Work

### Areas Worthy of Further Investigation

During the course of the investigations into the effects of moveable flat plates on the surface of a parabolic dish antenna some areas where further investigation would be warranted were discovered. Due to time considerations these potentially interesting areas could not be investigated. Aspects that may well prove worthy of further work include:

1. Analyzing whether parasitic fields are set up between the reflector disks and the main reflector and if so how they influence the final results.
2. Considering the effects that different field distributions in the feed horn have on the near field pattern.
3. Introducing the effects that random variations in the surface of the main reflector will cause to the near field.

4. Reducing the size of the parabolic dish so that the region of interest is not on the extreme of the useable data from the FFT.
5. Using disks that can be tilted with respect to their support shaft so that the angular location of the null might be moved.
6. Increasing the size of the disks to determine if further enhancement of the null may be possible or if degradation of the main lobe would be the major effect.

#### Implementation of Moment Method Technique

In all moment method codes there are essentially three main problems that must be addressed before valid results can be obtained. Firstly the structure must be gridded up so that no segment has a side longer than  $1/4$  wavelength and the end point co-ordinates for all of these separate segments must be fed to the moment method program. For anything more than very simple structures this procedure must be handled using a computer program. Secondly since only straight lines allowed by the code the most appropriate method of approximating curved structures must

be considered. Finally a model of the antenna feed structure that is able to approximate the salient features of the feed distribution is required. This last requirement can cause some difficulty since the model should account for the feed polarization as well as the overall pattern.

Whether a simplified model can be derived that approximately accounts for all observed effects or whether the method of moments is the only technique that can provide the required accuracy is unclear at the moment.

# Appendix A: Development of the FFT Algorithm

$$A(k_x, k_y) = 2j \sqrt{k^2 - k_x^2 - k_y^2} \int_{-L_y}^{L_y} \int_{-L_x}^{L_x} f(\zeta, \eta) e^{-j(k_x \zeta + k_y \eta)} d\zeta d\eta \quad (A1)$$

define  $g(\zeta, \eta) = f(\zeta - L_x, \eta - L_y)$  then

$$A(k_x, k_y) = 2j \sqrt{k^2 - k_x^2 - k_y^2} \int_0^{2L_y} \int_0^{2L_x} g(\zeta, \eta) e^{-j(k_x \zeta + k_y \eta)} d\zeta d\eta \cdot e^{j(k_x L_x + k_y L_y)} \quad (A2)$$

$$= 2j \sqrt{k^2 - k_x^2 - k_y^2} e^{j(k_x L_x + k_y L_y)} G(k_x, k_y) \quad (A3)$$

$$\text{where } G(k_x, k_y) = \int_0^{2L_y} \int_0^{2L_x} g(\zeta, \eta) e^{-j(k_x \zeta + k_y \eta)} d\zeta d\eta \quad (A4)$$

$$\text{let } h_x = \frac{2L_x}{M} \quad (A5)$$

$$\text{and } h_y = \frac{2L_y}{N} \quad (A6)$$

where  $M = 2^s$  and  $N = 2^t$  where  $M$  and  $N$  are the number of rows and columns in the reference plane respectively.

then

$$G(k_{x,p}, k_{y,q}) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} g(mh_x, nh_y) e^{-jk_{x,p}mh_x} \cdot e^{-jk_{y,q}nh_y} h_x h_y \quad (A7)$$

where  $p = 0, 1, 2, \dots, M-1$  and  $q = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1$

To put this into the standard form of an FFT define  $W_M$

and  $W_N$  as follows:

$$\text{Let } W_M = e^{-j2\pi/M} \quad \text{and} \quad W_N = e^{-j2\pi/N}$$

$$\therefore W_M^{mp} = e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{M} mp} \quad \text{and} \quad W_N^{nq} = e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N} nq}$$

however in the discrete Fourier integral above (Eq A7)

we find that:

$$e^{-jk_{x,p} m h_x} = e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{M} mp} \quad \text{and} \quad e^{-jk_{y,q} n h_y} = e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N} nq}$$

equating powers provides  $k_{x,p}$  and  $k_{y,q}$

$$k_{x,p} m h_x = \frac{2\pi}{M} mp \quad \text{and} \quad k_{y,q} n h_y = \frac{2\pi}{N} nq$$

$$\therefore k_{x,p} = \frac{2\pi p}{M h_x} \quad \text{and} \quad k_{y,q} = \frac{2\pi q}{N h_y}$$

substituting in the values for  $h_x$  and  $h_y$  produces

$$k_{x,p} = \frac{\pi p}{L_x} \quad (A8)$$

$$\text{and} \quad k_{y,q} = \frac{\pi q}{L_y} \quad (A9)$$

$$\therefore k_{x,p} L_x + k_{y,q} L_y = \pi (p + q)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i.e. } e^{-j(k_{x,p} L_x + k_{y,q} L_y)} &= e^{-j\pi(p + q)} \\ &= (-1)^{(p + q)} \end{aligned}$$

substituting these values for  $W_M^{mp}$  and  $W_N^{nq}$  into the discrete Fourier integral given above (Eq A7) results in the following:

$$G(k_{x,p}, k_{y,q}) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} g(mh_x, nh_y) W_M^{mp} W_N^{nq} h_x h_y \quad (A10)$$

The implementation of Equation A10 is shown in Appendix E.

Equations A8 and A9 permit the determination of the maximum values of  $k_x$  and  $k_y$ .

$$p_{\max} = M-1 = 127$$

$$L_x = 1.008 \text{ metres}$$

$$q_{\max} = N-1 = 63$$

$$L_y = .66 \text{ metres}$$

$$k = 2\pi/\lambda$$

$$\lambda = c/f$$

$$c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ metres/sec}$$

$$f = 3.2 \times 10^9 \text{ Hz}$$

Substituting the above values into Equations A8 and A9 the following values for  $k_x/k$  and  $k_y/k$  are obtained :

$$k_x/k \in [-2.976, 2.976] \quad \text{and} \quad k_y/k \in [-2.271, 2.271]$$

## Appendix B: Development of an Analytical Model

Consider the situation firstly from the point of view of tracing rays from the focus of the parabolic dish antenna to the surface of the dish.

Suppose that the focus is at the origin and the distance to the directrix of the parabola is  $d$ . Since this model is to be compared to the experimentally derived results let us consider that there is a measurement plane a distance  $h$  away from the origin and parallel to the  $x$ -axis as shown in Figure 38. We can now write the equation of the parabola in polar form as follows:

$$r = g(\theta) = \frac{d}{1 - \sin \theta} \quad (B1)$$

where  $r$  is the distance from the focus to the surface of the parabolic surface and  $\theta$  is the angle measured clockwise from the  $x$ -axis.

Now to define the distance of the reference plane from the surface of the parabola we need to first note that the distance from the  $x$ -axis to the parabolic surface is  $-r \sin \theta$  therefore the distance to the reference plane is  $h + (-r \sin \theta)$

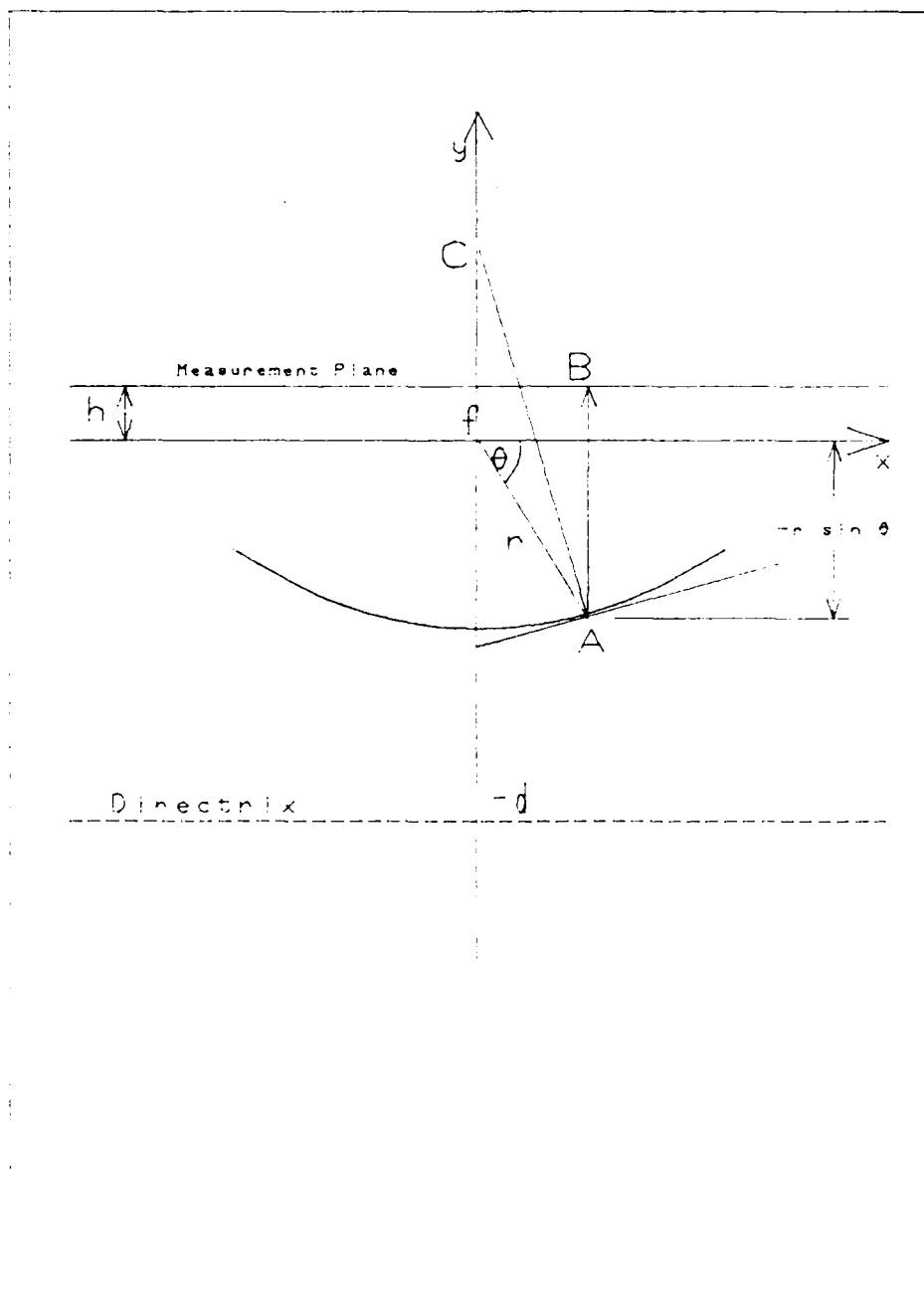


Figure 38. Dish Antenna Geometry

therefore the distance travelled by any ray from the focus to the measurement plane is

$$D = r + h - r \sin \theta$$

$$D = h + r (1 - \sin \theta)$$

Using Equation (1) here, we obtain,

$$D = h + \frac{d}{1 - \sin \theta} (1 - \sin \theta)$$

$$D = h + d \tag{B2}$$

ie.  $D$  is a constant value independent of  $\theta$  which was expected since a wave of constant phase should be reflected from the surface of a parabolic surface.

The next step is to find the gradient of a tangent to the surface of the parabola at any point. Note that this will be the gradient of the moveable flat plate which moves up from the surface of the parabola since it is mounted on a shaft which is perpendicular to the surface at this point. (See Figure 38)

Suppose that the angle from positive direction of the x-axis to the general point  $(x,y)$  is  $\theta_0$  then

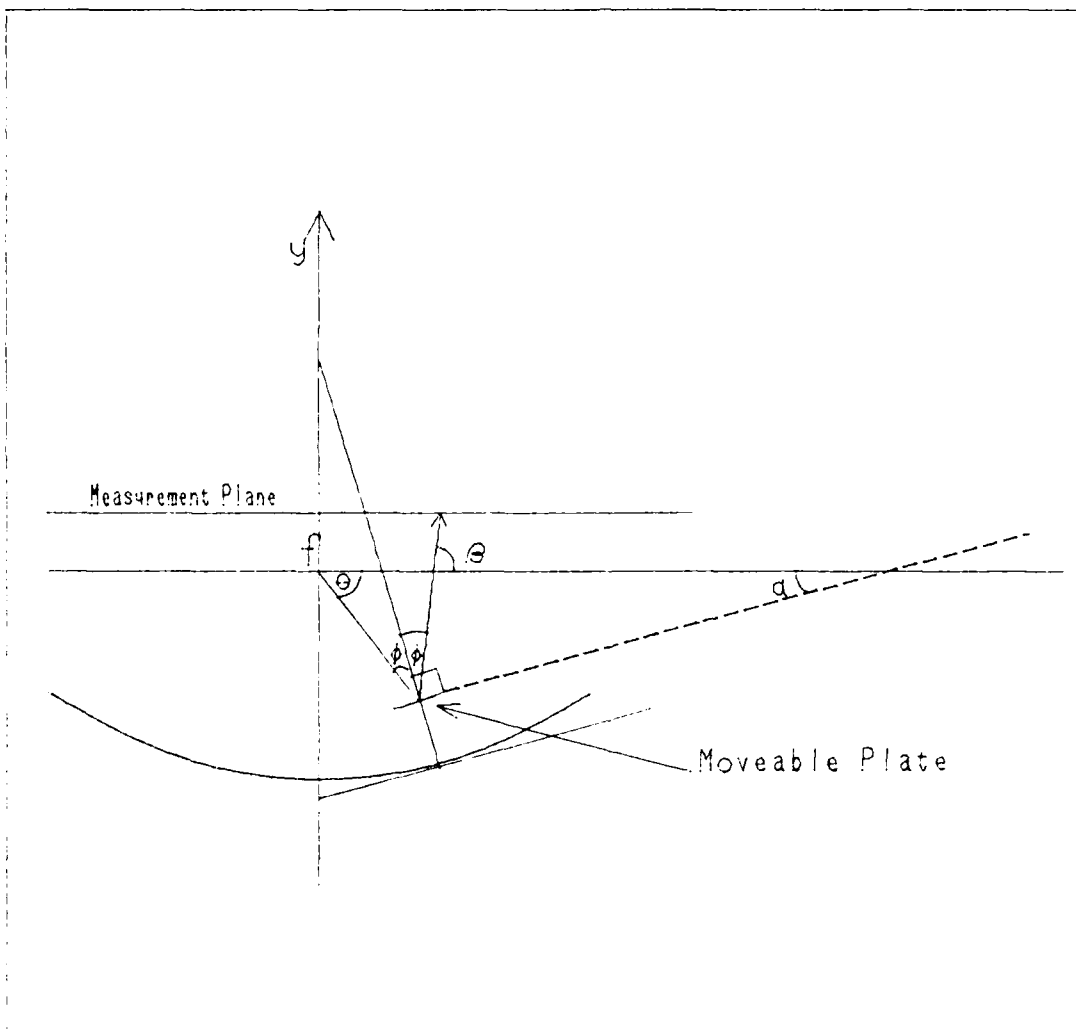


Figure 39. Ray Reflected from Moveable Plate

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} \bigg|_{\theta = \theta_0}$$

now  $x = r \cos \theta$  ,  $y = r \sin \theta$  and  $r = \frac{d}{1 - \sin \theta}$

$$\therefore x(\theta) = \frac{d \cos \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} \quad \text{and} \quad y(\theta) = \frac{d \sin \theta}{1 - \sin \theta}$$

firstly to find the value of  $dx/d\theta$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = \frac{d \cos \theta (-\cos \theta) + d (1 - \sin \theta) \sin \theta}{(1 - \sin \theta)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-d \cos^2 \theta + d \sin \theta - d \sin^2 \theta}{(1 - \sin \theta)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-d (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) + d \sin \theta}{(1 - \sin \theta)^2}$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = \frac{d (\sin \theta - 1)}{(1 - \sin \theta)^2}$$

now to find  $dy/d\theta$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = \frac{d \sin \theta (-\cos \theta) - d(1 - \sin \theta) \cos \theta}{(1 - \sin \theta)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-d \sin \theta \cos \theta - d \cos \theta + d \cos \theta \sin \theta}{(1 - \sin \theta)^2}$$

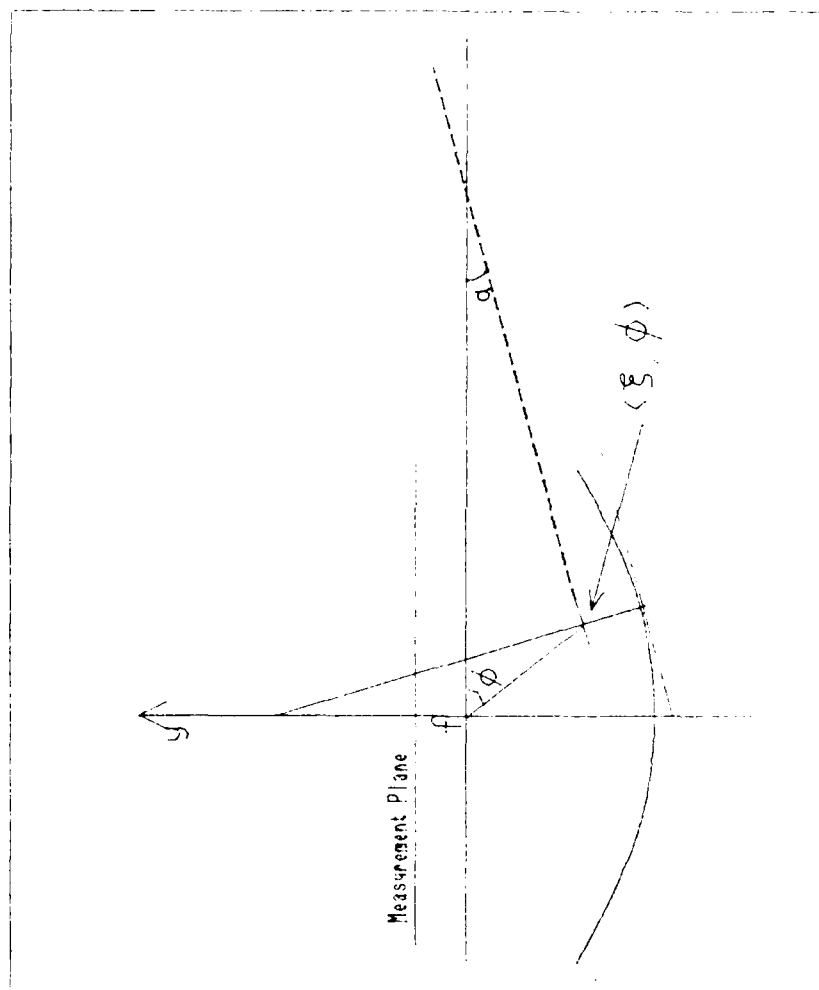


Figure 40. Polar Representation of Point on Plate



$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = \frac{-d \cos \theta}{(1 - \sin \theta)^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-d \cos \theta}{(1 - \sin \theta)^2} \cdot \frac{(1 - \sin \theta)^2}{d (\sin \theta - 1)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \left. \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} \right|_{\theta=\theta_0} = \frac{\cos \theta_0}{1 - \sin \theta_0} \quad (B3)$$

Which gives the gradient of the tangent at  $(g(\theta_0), \theta_0)$ .

The next thing to consider is the effect of the moveable flat plates on rays coming from the focus. Firstly considering a ray that strikes the center of the plate and reflects towards the measurement plane. (See Figure 39)

$$\beta + 2\phi - \theta = \pi \quad (B4)$$

$$(\pi - \beta) + (\pi/2 - \phi) + \alpha = \pi \quad (B5)$$

$$\alpha - \beta + \pi/2 = \phi$$

Substituting into equation (B4) for  $\phi$  we obtain

$$\beta + 2\alpha - 2\beta + \pi - \theta = \pi$$

$$2\alpha - \theta = 0 \quad (B6)$$

However equation (B3) above gives the value of the tangent of  $\alpha$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\cos \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} \quad (B7)$$

Using equation (B6) to find the value  $\tan \beta$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \beta &= \tan (2\alpha - \theta) \\ &= \frac{\tan 2\alpha - \tan \theta}{1 + \tan 2\alpha \tan \theta} \\ &= \frac{\left\{ \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} \right\} - \tan \theta}{1 + \left\{ \frac{2 \tan \alpha \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} \right\}} \\ &= \frac{2 \tan \alpha - ((1 - \tan^2 \alpha) \tan \theta)}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha + 2 \tan \alpha \tan \theta} \end{aligned}$$

Substituting in the value for  $\tan \alpha$  from equation (B7) above,  
we obtain

$$\tan \beta = \frac{2(1 - \sin \theta)(\cos \theta) - (1 - \sin \theta)^2 \tan \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta}{(1 - \sin \theta)^2 - \cos^2 \theta - 2 \sin \theta (1 - \sin \theta)}$$

Considering the situation depicted in Figure (40).

The next step is to find the equation defining the line of which the flat plate is a line segment. Let  $(\zeta, \phi)$  be the polar co-ordinates of a general point on the line. The line segment can be defined to exist between  $\theta_1$  and  $\theta_2$  i.e.

$$\phi \in [\theta_1, \theta_2]$$

From equation (B3) we have the gradient of the line segment

$$\therefore \frac{y - \zeta \sin \phi}{x - \zeta \cos \phi} = \tan \alpha \quad (B8)$$

into which the equations in polar co-ordinates for  $x$  and  $y$  can be substituted as follows:

$$\frac{r \sin \theta - \zeta \sin \phi}{r \cos \theta - \zeta \cos \phi} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\cos \alpha (r \sin \theta - \zeta \sin \phi) = \sin \alpha (r \cos \theta - \zeta \cos \phi)$$

$$r (\cos \alpha \sin \theta - \sin \alpha \cos \theta) = \zeta (\cos \alpha \sin \phi - \sin \alpha \cos \phi)$$

$$r \sin (\alpha - \theta) = \zeta \sin (\alpha - \phi)$$

$$r = \frac{\zeta \sin (\alpha - \phi)}{\sin (\alpha - \theta)} \quad (B9)$$

$$\text{Also, from (B8)} \quad r = \frac{\zeta (\sin \phi - \tan \alpha \cos \phi)}{(\sin \theta - \tan \alpha \cos \theta)} \quad (B10)$$

Considering next a constant phase ray as it scatters from the parabola described by equation (B1).

$$r(t) = \begin{cases} ct \langle \cos \theta, \sin \theta \rangle & 0 \leq t \leq g(\theta)/c \\ \hat{r} + (ct - g(\theta)) \langle 0, 1 \rangle & t > g(\theta)/c \end{cases}$$

where  $\hat{r} = g(\theta) \langle \cos \theta, \sin \theta \rangle$

Next, consider a constant phase front ray as it scatters from the line segment described by equation (B9).

$$\text{let } h(\theta) = r = \frac{\zeta \sin(\alpha - \phi)}{\sin(\alpha - \theta)}$$

$$r(t) = \begin{cases} ct \langle \cos \theta, \sin \theta \rangle & 0 \leq t \leq h(\theta)/c \\ \hat{s} + (ct - h(\theta)) \langle \cos \beta, \sin \beta \rangle & t > h(\theta)/c \end{cases}$$

where  $\hat{s} = h(\theta) \langle \cos \theta, \sin \theta \rangle$

and  $\beta$  is defined in equation (B6) as  $\beta = 2\alpha - \phi$

However if the line segment is defined to lie between  $\theta \in [\theta_1, \theta_2]$  then we have

$$r(t, \theta) = \begin{cases} ct \langle \cos \theta, \sin \theta \rangle & \forall t > 0, \theta \notin [\theta_1, \theta_2] \\ \begin{cases} ct \langle \cos \theta, \sin \theta \rangle & 0 \leq t \leq h(\theta)/c \\ \hat{s} + (ct - h(\theta)) \langle \cos(2\alpha - \phi), \sin(2\alpha - \phi) \rangle, t > h(\theta)/c \end{cases} & \theta \in [\theta_1, \theta_2] \end{cases}$$

$$r(t) = \begin{cases} ct e^{j\theta} & 0 \leq t \leq h(\theta)/c \\ h(\theta) e^{j\theta} + (ct - h(\theta)) e^{j\beta} & t > h(\theta)/c \end{cases}$$

where the distance from the x-axis to the reference plane is

$$d = \text{Im} \{h(\theta)e^{j\theta} + (ct - h(\theta))e^{j\beta}\}$$

$$= h(\theta) \sin \theta + (ct - h(\theta)) \sin (2\alpha - \phi)$$

and the path length from the focus to the reference plane is

$$ct = \frac{d - h(\theta) \sin \theta}{\sin (2\alpha - \phi)} + h(\theta)$$

The next step is to find the boundaries of the regions indicated in Figure 43. Noting that the center of the plate is defined by  $T(\zeta, \phi)$ , its cartesian co-ordinates are

$$x \text{ co-ordinate} = \zeta \cos \phi$$

$$y \text{ co-ordinate} = \zeta \sin \phi$$

now the co-ordinates of R and S can be written in cartesian co-ordinates as follows:

$$R(\zeta \cos \phi - k/2 \cos \alpha, \zeta \sin \phi - k/2 \sin \alpha)$$

$$S(\zeta \cos \phi + k/2 \cos \alpha, \zeta \sin \phi + k/2 \sin \alpha)$$

where  $k$  is the diameter of the moveable plate and  $\alpha$  is the gradient of the plate. Now finding the co-ordinates of B and D:

let  $y_1 = \zeta \sin \phi + k/2 \sin \alpha$  and  $y_2 = \zeta \sin \phi - k/2 \sin \alpha$

where  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  are the  $y$  co-ordinates of S and R respectively

$$D(\zeta \cos \phi + k/2 \cos \alpha + (y_1 + D)/\tan \beta_1, D)$$

$$B(\zeta \cos \phi - k/2 \cos \alpha + (y_2 + D)/\tan \beta_2, D)$$

$$A(\zeta \cos \phi - k/2 \cos \alpha, D)$$

$$C(r \cos \theta_1, D) \text{ where } r = d/(1 - \sin \theta) \text{ and } \beta_1 \text{ and}$$

$\beta_2$  are the angles that rays bouncing from the extreme edges at S  
R respectively make with the positive  $x$  direction.

The point T is defined by its distance above the surface of the  
parabola (B1) therefore T needs to be available in terms of this  
variable.

The gradient of the tangent is  $\cos \theta_0/(1 - \sin \theta_0)$  therefore the  
gradient of the shaft to which the plate is attached will be

$$\gamma = \tan^{-1}(-(1 - \sin \theta_0)/\cos \theta_0)$$

where  $\gamma$  is the angle that the perpendicular makes with the  $x$ -axis.

therefore the co-ordinates of T are as follows:

$$T(r \cos \theta_0 - 1 \sin (\gamma - 90), -r \sin \theta_0 - 1)$$

## Appendix C: Near Field Measurement Control Program

```

50
51
52 THIS PROGRAM WAS USED TO CONTROL THE NEAR FIELD EXPERIMENT CONDUCTED
53 FOR GLEN THORPE IN THE SUMMER OF 1987.
54
55 THE PROGRAM:
56
57 A) CONTROLS THE TWO DIM BEAM (X,Y) OF AN APERATURE PROBE.
58
59 B) READS AND STORES DATA FROM THE SCIENTIFIC ATLANTA 1780
60 PHASE AMPLITUDE RECEIVER, CONTROL UNIT.
61
62 C) CONTROLS THE MOVEMENT OF TED DISC LOCATED ON A FOUR FOOT
63 DISH.
64
65
66
67
68 *****
69
70 OPTION BASE 1
71 DIM Amp(128),Phase(128)
72 PRINTER IS 1
73 INTEGER Fts,Np,Vpos,Hpos,Hstop,Vstop,Dirn,Dirv,Hstp,Vstp,Motor,K
74
75 THE NEXT FEW LINES ARE USED TO SET UP THE RUN
76
77 PRINT "THE PROBE MOVES HORIZONTALLY FROM POS1(LEFT) TO POS128(RIGHT)"
78 INPUT "INPUT THE PRESENT HOR LOCATION ",Mota
79 PRINT "THE PROBE MOVES VERTICALLY FROM POS 1(LOWEST) TO POS 64(HIGHEST)"
80 INPUT "INPUT THE PRESENT VERT LOCATION ",Motb
81 INPUT "INPUT THE PRESENT DISC POSITION",Dsc
82 INPUT "DO YOU WANT TO MOVE DISC BEFORE THE RUN (Y/N)",Yn$
83 IF Yn$="N" THEN 210
84 CALL Dscmov(Dsc)
85 INPUT "DO YOU WISH TO SET POWER AT A SPECIFIC LOCATION (Y/N)",A$
86 IF A$="N" THEN 550
87 IF A$="Y" THEN 210
88 ON KEY 5 LABEL "PROBE LEFT" GOTO 300
89 ON KEY 6 LABEL "PROBE DOWN" GOTO 400
90 ON KEY 0 LABEL "RET. TO MAIN" GOTO 550
91 ON KEY 7 LABEL "PROBE RIGHT" GOTO 340
92 ON KEY 1 LABEL "PROBE UP" GOTO 380
93 GOTO 240
94 A=4
95 Stp=491
96 Mota=Mota-1
97 GOTO 450
98 A=3
99 Stp=491
100 Motb=Motb-1
101 GOTO 450
102 A=2
103 Stp=742
104 Motb=Motb+1
105 GOTO 450
106 A=1
107 Stp=742
108 Motb=Motb+1
109 Motor=1: A=1
110 ASSIGN 35210 TO 12:FORMAT OFF
111

```

```

470   FOR K=1 TO Stp
480     OUTPUT @Gpio USING "#.W":Motor
490     OUTPUT @Gpio:0
500     WAIT .0025
510   NEXT K
520   PRINT "HORIZONTAL LOCATION =":Mota,"VERTICAL LOCATION =":Motb
530   LOCAL 703
540   GOTO 240
550   INPUT "DO YOU WISH TO PREPOSITION THE PROBE(Y/N)";A$
560   IF A$="N" THEN 590
570   IF A$="Y" THEN 550
580   CALL Motmov(Mota,Motb
590   Vpos=64
600   Dirv=0
610   Vstpp=1
620   Dirh=0
630   Hpos=128
640   Hstpp=1
650   E=Mota
660   IF Motb=64 THEN
670     Dirv=1
680     Vpos=1
690     Vstpp=-1
700   END IF
710   IF Motb=1 THEN
720     Dirv=2
730     Vpos=64
740     Vstpp=1
750   END IF
760   F=Motb
770   ON KEY 2 LABEL "END PROG" GOTO 1630
780   FOR Posb=F TO Vpos STEP Vstpp
790     IF Mota=128 THEN Dirh=4
800     IF Mota=128 THEN Hpos=1
810     IF Mota=128 THEN Hstpp=-1
820     IF Mota=1 THEN Dirh=0
830     IF Mota=1 THEN Hpos=128
840     IF Mota=1 THEN Hstpp=1
850     FOR Posa=E TO Hpos STEP Hstpp
860       Mota=Posa
870       Motb=Posb
880       PRINT "HORIZONTAL =":Mota,"VERTICAL =":Motb,"DISC POSITION=":Dsc
881       !
882       !THE NEXT SET OF CODE READS THE S/A 1780
883       !
890       ASSIGN @Gpio TO 12:FORMAT OFF !\
900       ASSIGN @R TO 703
910       REMOTE @R
920       OUTPUT @R:"W1"
930       OUTPUT @R:"G8765"
940       CLEAR @R
950       WAIT .1
960   Tq:   TRIGGER @R
970   Stac: Istat=PPOLL(7)
980     IF BIT(Istat,7)=1 AND BIT(Istat,4)=1 THEN Eac
990     IF BIT(Istat,7)=1 THEN Stac
1000    IF BIT(Istat,5)=1 THEN Stac
1010    ENTER @R:A,B,C,Hd,Sp
1020    Hpd=Posa:FA
1030    Phase(Posa)=Ac
1040

```

```

1050      GOTO Okay
1060 Bad: WAIT .5
1070      Ser=SFOLL(700)
1080      PRINT "RECEIVER IS WORKING INCORRECTLY. ERROR NUMBER IS ":Ser
1090      LOCAL 700
1100      PRINT "PRESS CONTINUE ONCE ERROR IS FOUND"
1110      BEEP
1120      PAUSE
1130      CLEAR @R
1140      GOTO Tg
1150 Okay:
1151      !
1152      !NEXT MOVE THE PROBE HORIZONTALLY
1153      !
1160      Motor=2n(Dirh-1)
1170      FOR K=1 TO 491
1180          OUTPUT @Gpio USING "#,W":Motor
1190          OUTPUT @Gpio:0
1200          WAIT .0025
1210      NEXT K
1220      WAIT .5
1230      NEXT Posa
1231      !
1232      !NEXT STOR THE DATA IN THE PROPER MASS STORAGE DEVICE
1233      !
1240      IF Dsc=360 THEN
1250          CALL Dataf1(Amp(*),Phase(*),129,Motb,Dsc)
1260      END IF
1270      IF Dsc=225 THEN
1280          CALL Dataf2(Amp(*),Phase(*),128,Motb,Dsc)
1290      END IF
1300      IF Dsc=315 THEN
1310          CALL Dataf3(Amp(*),Phase(*),128,Motb,Dsc)
1320      END IF
1330      Motor=2n(Dirv-1)
1331      !
1332      !NOW MOVE THE PROBE VERTICALLY
1333      !
1340      FOR K=1 TO 742
1350          OUTPUT @Gpio USING "#,W":Motor
1360          OUTPUT @Gpio:0
1370          WAIT .0025
1380      NEXT K
1390      E=Mota
1400      NEXT Posb
1410      IF Dsc=360 THEN 1610
1420      Dsc=Dsc+45
1430      Dsca=1
1440      Dscb=4
1450      ASSIGN @Gpio TO 15:FORMAT OFF
1460      Motor=2n(Dsca-1)
1470      FOR K=1 TO 568
1480          OUTPUT @Gpio USING "#,W":Motor
1490          OUTPUT @Gpio:0
1500          WAIT .0025
1510      NEXT K
1520      Motor=2n(Dscb-1)
1530      FOR K=1 TO 568
1540          OUTPUT @Gpio USING "#,W":Motor
1550          OUTPUT @Gpio:0

```

```

1560     WAIT .0025
1570 NEXT *
1580 ASSIGN @Gpio TO 12:FORMAT OFF
1590 PRINT "THE CURRENT DISC POSITION IS":Dsc
1600 GOTO 560 ONE MORE TIME
1610 PRINT "DATA IS COMPLETE"
1620 BEEP 3000,.5
1630 END
1640 SUB Datafil(Amp(*),Phase(*),Npts,Motb,Dsc)
1650 !*****
1660 !THIS SUBPROGRAM SETS UP A DATA FILE CONSISTING OF THE AMPLITUDE AND *
1670 !      PHASE DATA RECORDED IN THE MAIN PROGRAM *
1680 !*****
1690 CREATE BDAT "D_"%VAL$(Motb)&"_"%VAL$(Dsc)&":INTERNAL,4,0",Npts,16
1700 ASSIGN @P TO "D_"%VAL$(Motb)&"_"%VAL$(Dsc)&":INTERNAL,4,0"
1710 OUTPUT @P:Amp(*),Phase(*)
1720 ASSIGN @P TO *
1730 PRINT "DATA_":Motb:"HAS BEEN CREATED"
1740 SUBEND
1750 SUB Motmov(Mota,Motb)
1760 ASSIGN @Gpio TO 12:FORMAT OFF
1770 INPUT "INPUT THE NEW HORIZONTAL LOCATION FOR THE PROBE",Hnew
1780 Hstp=1
1790 Dirh=2
1800 INPUT "INPUT THE REQUIRED VERTICAL LOCATION FOR THE PROBE",Vnew
1810 Vstp=1
1820 Dirv=2
1830 IF Mota-Hnew>0 THEN Hstp=-1
1840 IF Mota-Hnew<0 THEN Dirh=4
1850 IF Motb-Vnew>0 THEN Vstp=-1
1860 IF Motb-Vnew<0 THEN Dirv=1
1870 IF Mota-Hnew=0 THEN 1970
1880 FOR Mota=Mota TO Hnew STEP Hstp
1890 PRINT "HORIZONTAL=";Mota,"VERTICAL=";Motb
1900 Motor=2*(Dirh-1)
1910 FOR K=1 TO 491
1920 OUTPUT @Gpio USING "#,W":Motor
1930 OUTPUT @Gpio;0
1940 WAIT .0025
1950 NEXT K
1960 NEXT Mota
1970 IF Motb-Vnew=0 THEN 2070
1980 FOR Motb=Motb TO Vnew STEP Vstp
1990 PRINT "HORIZONTAL=";Mota,"VERTICAL=";Motb
2000 Motor=2*(Dirv-1)
2010 FOR K=1 TO 742
2020 OUTPUT @Gpio USING "#,W":Motor
2030 OUTPUT @Gpio;0
2040 WAIT .0025
2050 NEXT K
2060 NEXT Motb
2070 SUBEND
2071 !*****
2072 !THIS SUBPROGRAM IS USED TO MOVE THE TWO DISC LOCATED ON THE FOUR
2073 !FOOT DISH
2074 !
2080 SUB Dscmov(Dsc)
2090 ASSIGN @Gpio TO 15:FORMAT OFF
2100 ON KEY 2 LABEL "DISC OUT" GOTO 2140
2110 ON KEY 7 LABEL "DISC IN" GOTO 2180

```

```

2120 ON VERR + LABEL "ABORT" GOTO 2130
2130 GOTO 2100
2140 Dsca=1
2150 Dscb=4
2160 Bbo=+45
2170 GOTO 2210
2180 Bbo=-45
2190 Dsca=2
2200 Dscb=3
2210 Motor=2*(Dsca-1)
2220 FOR K=1 TO 568
2230   OUTPUT @Gpio USING "#,W";Motor
2240   OUTPUT @Gpio;0
2250   WAIT .0025
2260 NEXT K
2270 Motor=2*(Dscb-1)
2280 FOR K=1 TO 568
2290   OUTPUT @Gpio USING "#,W";Motor
2300   OUTPUT @Gpio;0
2310   WAIT .0025
2320 NEXT K
2330 Dsc=Dsc+Bbo
2340 PRINT "THE CURRENT DISC POSITION IS";Dsc
2350 GOTO 2100
2360 ASSIGN @Gpio TO 12;FORMAT OFF
2370 SUBEND
2371 !*****
2372 !THE NEXT TWO SUBPROGRAMS ARE USED TO STORE DATA IN DIFFERENT MSI
2373 !
2380 SUB Dataf2(Amp(*),Phase(*),Npts,Motb,Dsc)
2390   CREATE BDAT "D_"&VAL$(Motb)&"_"&VAL$(Dsc)&":INTERNAL,4,1",Npts,16
2400   ASSIGN @F TO "D_"&VAL$(Motb)&"_"&VAL$(Dsc)&":INTERNAL,4,1"
2410   OUTPUT @F;Amp(*),Phase(*)
2420   ASSIGN @F TO *
2430   PRINT "DATA_";Motb;"HAS BEEN CREATED"
2440 SUBEND
2450 SUB Dataf3(Amp(*),Phase(*),Npts,Motb,Dsc)
2460   CREATE BDAT "D_"&VAL$(Motb)&"_"&VAL$(Dsc)&":CS80,700",Npts,16
2470   ASSIGN @F TO "D_"&VAL$(Motb)&"_"&VAL$(Dsc)&":CS80,700"
2480   OUTPUT @F;Amp(*),Phase(*)
2490   ASSIGN @F TO *
2500   PRINT "DATA_";Motb;"HAS BEEN CREATED"
2510 SUBEND

```

# Appendix D. Near Field Error Correction Program

```

PRINT "*****      NFPHAD1.BAS      ***** "
PRINT "THIS PROGRAM TAKES THE SEPARATE NEAR FIELD DATA "
PRINT "FILES READS IN THE DATA AND OUTPUTS THE DATA TO A "
PRINT "RANDOM ACCESS FILE.  THIS RANDOM ACCESS FILE CAN "
PRINT "THEN" PRINT "BE USED THE PLOTTING ROUTINES TO CREATE "
PRINT "TOPOGRAPHICAL" PRINT "MODELS AND SURFACE REPRESENTATIONS OF "
PRINT "THE NEAR FIELD" PRINT "DATA. HOW MANY DEGREES ARE THE "
PRINT "PLATES ABOVE THE DISH"; INPUT P%
PRINT "YOU MUST ASSIGN A VALUE OF EITHER 0 OR 1 TO K ";
PRINT "DEPENDING ON WHETHER YOU WANT EVERY SECOND ROW OF ";
PRINT "NEAR FIELD DATA TO BE SHIFTED TO THE LEFT OR RIGHT";
PRINT "WHAT VALUE WOULD YOU LIKE TO ASSIGN TO K (0/1) ";
INPUT K%
INPUT "HOW MANY FILES OF INPUT DATA ",M%
MM%=M%-1
mu% = cint(log(m%)/log(2))
INPUT "HOW MANY DATA ELEMENTS IN EACH INPUT FILE ",N%
NN%=N%-1
nu% = cint(log(n%)/log(2))
DIM AMOP!(0:MM%, 0:NN%),PHOP!(0:MM%, 0:NN%)
DIM AMP!(0:NN%), PH!(0:NN%), PHASE!(0:NN%)
PRINT "*****      WORKING      *****"
ALO! = 9.9E+30
AHI! = -ZLO
BLO! = 9.9E+30
BHI! = -ZLO
IF P% < 10 THEN
    PS = RIGHT$(STR$(P%),1)
ELSEIF P% > 9 AND P% < 100 THEN
    PS = RIGHT$(STR$(P%),2)
ELSE
    PS = RIGHT$(STR$(P%),3)
END IF
FOR R% = 0 TO MM%
    IF R% < 9 THEN
        BS = RIGHT$(STR$(R%+1),1)
    ELSE
        BS = RIGHT$(STR$(R%+1),2)
    END IF
    c$ = "A:"+PS+"DAT"+BS+".BAS"
    open c$ for input as #1
    K% = K% + 1
    C% = 0
    DO UNTIL EOF(1)
        input #1, AMP!(C%),PH!(C%)
        IF AMP!(C%) < ALO! THEN ALO! = AMP!(C%)
    
```

```

        IF AMP!(C%) > AHI! THEN AHI! = AMP!(C%)
        C% = C% + 1
    LOOP
    IF K% = 2 THEN
        FOR I% = 0 TO C% - 1
            J% = I% + 1
            IF J% = 128 THEN J% = 127
            AMOP!(R%,I%) = AMP!(J%)
            PHOP!(R%,I%) = PH!(J%)
        NEXT I%
        K% = 0
    ELSE
        FOR I% = 0 TO C% - 1
            AMOP!(R%,I%) = AMP!(I%)
            PHOP!(R%,I%) = PH!(I%)
        NEXT I%
    END IF

    CLOSE #1
NEXT R%
A$ = "AMP"
B$ = "PHS"
AHI! = AHI! - ALO!
CALL RANDOMIO(AMOP!(), NN%, MM%, ALO!, AHI!, A$)
CALL ANGLEFIX(PHOP!(), NN%, MM%)
FOR R% = 0 TO MM%
    FOR C% = 0 TO NN%
        IF PHOP!(R%,C%) < BLO! THEN BLO! = PHOP!(R%,C%)
        IF PHOP!(R%,C%) > BHI! THEN BHI! =
    PHOP!(R%,C%)
    NEXT C%
NEXT R%
BHI! = BHI! - BLO!
CALL RANDOMIO(PHOP!(), NN%, MM%, BLO!, BHI!, B$)
PRINT "***** ALL DONE *****"
END
SUB RANDOMIO (AMOP!(2), NN%, MM%, ZLO!, ZHI!, A$)
REM THIS SUBROUTINE PRODUCES RANDOM ACCESS FILES OF BOTH
REM THE AMPLITUDE DATA AND PHASE DATA
LOCAL C%, R%, J%
SHARED P$
OPEN "E:"+P$+A$+".GRD" AS #2 LEN = 4
FIELD #2, 4 AS VERIFYS
LSET VERIFYS = "DSPM": PUT #2
FIELD #2, 2 AS BYTE1$, 2 AS BYTE2$
LSET BYTE1$ = MKIS(100)
LSET BYTE2$ = MKIS(64) : PUT #2
FIELD #2, 4 AS SP$
LSET SP$ = MKMS$(0): PUT #2
LSET SP$ = MKMS$(74): PUT #2
LSET SP$ = MKMS$(0): PUT #2

```

```

LSET SP$ = MKM$$ (51.1875): PUT #2
LSET SP$ = MKM$$ (0): PUT #2
LSET SP$ = MKM$$ (ZHI!): PUT #2
FOR R% = 0 TO MM%
  FOR C% = 0 TO 99
    J% = C% + 14
    LSET SP$ = MKM$$ (AMOP! (R%,J%) - ZLO!) : PUT #2
  NEXT C%
NEXT R%
CLOSE #2
END SUB
SUB ANGLEFIX (PHOP! (2), NN%, MM%)
REM THIS SUBROUTINE REMOVES THE EFFECTS OF THE RECEIVER
MODULO
REM 360 DEGREE EFFECT ON THE DATA
LOCAL C%, K%, B!
REM ***** WORKING ALONG THE ROWS *****
REM THIS PART STARTS AT 0,0 AND MOVES ALONG THE ROWS TO
MM,NN FOR R% = 0 TO MM%
  C% = 0
  WHILE C% < 64
    IF PHOP! (R%,C%+1) - PHOP! (R%,C%) > 225 THEN
      FOR K% = 0 TO C%
        PHOP! (R%,K%) = PHOP! (R%,K%) + 360
      NEXT K%
    END IF
    INCR C%
  WEND
  WHILE C% < NN%
    IF PHOP! (R%,C%) - PHOP! (R%,C%+1) > 225 THEN
      FOR K% = C%+1 TO NN%
        PHOP! (R%,K%) = PHOP! (R%,K%) + 360
      NEXT K%
    END IF
    INCR C%
  WEND
NEXT R%
REM ***** WORKING UP THE COLUMNS *****
REM THIS PART STARTS AT 0,0 AND MOVES UP THE COLUMNS TO
MM,NN FOR C% = 0 TO NN%
  R% = 32
  WHILE R% > 0
    WHILE PHOP! (R%,C%) - PHOP! (R%-1,C%) > 200
      PHOP! (R%-1,C%) = PHOP! (R%-1,C%) + 360
    WEND
    WHILE PHOP! (R%-1,C%) - PHOP! (R%,C%) > 200
      PHOP! (R%-1,C%) = PHOP! (R%-1,C%) - 360
    WEND
    INCR R%, -1
  WEND

```

```

WEND
NEXT C%
FOR C% = 0 TO NN%
  R% = 32
  WHILE R% < MM%
    WHILE PHOP!(R%,C%) - PHOP!(R%+1,C%)>200
      PHOP!(R%+1,C%) = PHOP!(R%+1,C%) + 360
    WEND
    WHILE PHOP!(R%+1,C%) - PHOP!(R%,C%)>200
      PHOP!(R%+1,C%) = PHOP!(R%+1,C%) - 360
    WEND
    INCR R%
  WEND
NEXT C%
REM ***** WORKING UP THE COLUMNS *****
REM THIS PART STARTS AT 0,0 AND MOVES UP THE COLUMNS TO
MM,NN FOR R% = 32 TO MM%
  C% = 27
  WHILE C% > 0
    WHILE PHOP!(R%,C%) - PHOP!(R%,C%-1)>200
      PHOP!(R%,C%-1) = PHOP!(R%,C%-1) + 360
    WEND
    WHILE PHOP!(R%,C%-1) - PHOP!(R%,C%)>200
      PHOP!(R%,C%-1) = PHOP!(R%,C%-1) - 360
    WEND
    INCR C%,-1
  WEND
NEXT R%
FOR R% = 32 TO MM%
  C% = 27
  WHILE C% < 64
    WHILE PHOP!(R%,C%) - PHOP!(R%,C%+1)>200
      PHOP!(R%,C%+1) = PHOP!(R%,C%+1) + 360
    WEND
    WHILE PHOP!(R%,C%+1) - PHOP!(R%,C%)>200
      PHOP!(R%,C%+1) = PHOP!(R%,C%+1) - 360
    WEND
    INCR C%
  WEND
NEXT R%
REM *****
FOR R% = 32 TO MM%
  C% = 90
  WHILE C% > 63
    WHILE PHOP!(R%,C%) - PHOP!(R%,C%-1)>200
      PHOP!(R%,C%-1) = PHOP!(R%,C%-1) + 360
    WEND
    WHILE PHOP!(R%,C%-1) - PHOP!(R%,C%)>200
      PHOP!(R%,C%-1) = PHOP!(R%,C%-1) - 360
    WEND
  WEND

```

```

        INCR C%, -1
    WEND
NEXT R%
FOR R% = 32 TO MM%
    C% = 90
    WHILE C% < NN%
        WHILE PHOP!(R%, C%) - PHOP!(R%, C%+1) > 200
            PHOP!(R%, C%+1) = PHOP!(R%, C%+1) + 360
        WEND
        WHILE PHOP!(R%, C%+1) - PHOP!(R%, C%) > 200
            PHOP!(R%, C%+1) = PHOP!(R%, C%+1) - 360
        WEND
        INCR C%
    WEND
NEXT R%
REM THIS PART STARTS AT 0,0 AND MOVES UP THE COLUMNS TO
MM, NN FOR R% = 0 TO 32
    C% = 64
    WHILE C% > 0
        WHILE PHOP!(R%, C%) - PHOP!(R%, C%-1) > 200
            PHOP!(R%, C%-1) = PHOP!(R%, C%-1) + 360
        WEND
        WHILE PHOP!(R%, C%-1) - PHOP!(R%, C%) > 200
            PHOP!(R%, C%-1) = PHOP!(R%, C%-1) - 360
        WEND
        INCR C%, -1
    WEND
NEXT R%
FOR R% = 0 TO 32
    C% = 64
    WHILE C% < NN%
        WHILE PHOP!(R%, C%) - PHOP!(R%, C%+1) > 200
            PHOP!(R%, C%+1) = PHOP!(R%, C%+1) + 360
        WEND
        WHILE PHOP!(R%, C%+1) - PHOP!(R%, C%) > 200
            PHOP!(R%, C%+1) = PHOP!(R%, C%+1) - 360
        WEND
        INCR C%
    WEND
NEXT R%
END SUB

```

# Appendix E. Fast Fourier Transform Program

```

PRINT "*****          FFTAZEL.BAS          ***** "
PRINT "THIS PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO TAKE DATA FROM A 2-D "
PRINT "MATRIX ARRAY REPRESENTING THE NEAR FIELD IN "
PRINT "AMPLITUDE (DB) AND PHASE (DEG) OF AN ANTENNA AND "
PRINT "TURN IT INTO THE FAR FIELD IN AMPLITUDE AND PHASE "
PRINT "OF THE ANTENNA IN THE FAR FIELD. "
PRINT "THE OUTPUT IS CONVERTED TO AZIMUTH AND ELEVATION"
PRINT "VALUES FOR EASY COMPARISON WITH MEASURED VALUES."
PRINT "PLEASE ENSURE THAT THE DATA DISKETTE IS IN DRIVE A:"
PRINT "ENSURE DATA FILES ARE LABELLED 0-360FDT1-64.BAS."
PRINT "RESULTS FOR PLOTTING WILL BE IN E:0-360FFA.GRD"
PRINT "HOW MANY DEGREES ARE THE PLATES ABOVE THE DISH ";
INPUT P%
INPUT "HOW MANY ROWS IN THE MATRIX TO BE PROCESSED ",M%
MM%=M%-1
mu% = cint(log(m%)/log(2))
INPUT "HOW MANY COLUMNS IN THE MATRIX TO BE PROCESSED ",N%
NN%=N%-1
nu% = cint(log(n%)/log(2))
pi# = 3.141592653589793
DIM XR!(0:MM%, 0:NN%),XI!(0:MM%, 0:NN%)
DIM TXR!(0:MM%, 0:NN%),TXI!(0:MM%, 0:NN%)
DIM AMOP!(0:MM%, 0:NN%),PHOP!(0:MM%, 0:NN%)
DIM XXR!(0:NN%),XXI!(0:NN%)
DIM XXRR!(0:MM%),XXIR!(0:MM%)
DIM AMP!(0:NN%),PH!(0:NN%),PHASE!(0:NN%)
PRINT "*****          WORKING          *****"
  FOR I%=0 TO MM%
    IF I% < 9 THEN
      B$ = RIGHT$(STR$(I%+1),1)
    ELSE
      B$ = RIGHT$(STR$(I%+1),2)
    END IF
    IF P% < 10 THEN
      P$ = RIGHT$(STR$(P%),1)
    ELSEIF P% > 9 AND P% < 100 THEN
      P$ = RIGHT$(STR$(P%),2)
    ELSE
      P$ = RIGHT$(STR$(P%),3)
    END IF
    c$ = "A:"+P$+"FDT"+B$+".BAS"
    open c$ for input as #1
    FOR JL%=0 TO NN%
      input #1, AMP!(jl%),PH!(jl%)
      PHASE!(jl%) = 2*pi#*PH!(jl%)/360
      XR!(I%,JL%) =10^(AMP!(JL%)/10)*COS(PHASE!(JL%))

```

```

        XI!(I%,JL%) = 10^(AMP!(JL%)/10)*SIN(PHASE!(JL%))
    NEXT JL%
    CLOSE #1
NEXT I%
FOR R% = 0 TO MM%
    FOR C% = 0 TO NN%
        XXR!(C%) = XR!(R%,C%)
        XXI!(C%) = XI!(R%,C%)
    NEXT C%
    CALL FFT(XXR!(),XXI!(),N%,nu%)
    FOR C% = 0 TO NN%
        XR!(R%,C%) = XXR!(C%)
        XI!(R%,C%) = XXI!(C%)
    NEXT C%
NEXT R%
REM
*****
REM *****THIS PORTION OF THE PROGRAM DOES A CUT AND*****
REM ***** DIAGONAL SWAP OF THE DATA VALUES.*****
REM*****
FOR C% = 0 TO NN%
    FOR R% = 0 TO MM%
        XXRR!(R%) = XR!(R%,C%)
        XXIR!(R%) = XI!(R%,C%)
    NEXT R%
    CALL FFT(XXRR!(),XXIR!(),M%,mu%)
    FOR R%=0 TO MM%
        XR!(R%,C%) = XXRR!(R%)
        XI!(R%,C%) = XXIR!(R%)
    NEXT R%
NEXT C%
PRINT "*****          STILL WORKING          *****"
FOR R% = 0 TO MM%
    FOR C% = 0 TO NN%
        J% = C% + N%/2
        IF J% > NN% THEN J% = J% - N%
        TXR!(R%,C%) = XR!(R%,J%)
        TXI!(R%,C%) = XI!(R%,J%)
    NEXT C%
NEXT R%
FOR C% = 0 TO NN%
    FOR R% = 0 TO MM%
        K% = R% + M%/2
        IF K% > MM% THEN K% = K% - M%
        XR!(R%,C%) = TXR!(K%,C%)
        XI!(R%,C%) = TXI!(K%,C%)
    NEXT R%
NEXT C%
PRINT "*****          STILL AT IT          *****"

```

AD-A189 543

MODIFICATION OF PARABOLIC DISH ANTENNA PATTERN USING  
TWO SYMMETRICALLY PL. (U) AIR FORCE INST OF TECH  
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB OH SCHOOL OF ENGI.. G C THORPE

2/2

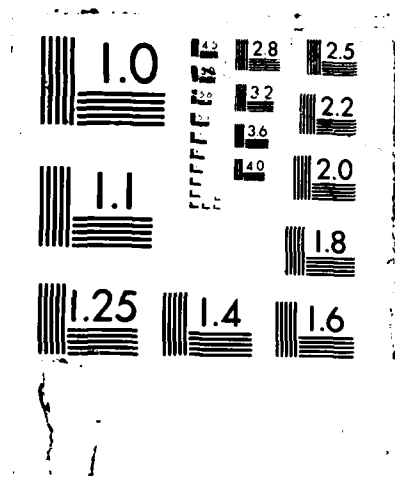
UNCLASSIFIED

DEC 87 AFIT/GE/ENG/87D-67

F/G 9/1

NL





```

ZLO! = 9.9E+30
ZHI! = -ZLO!
FOR R% = 0 TO MM%
  FOR C% = 0 TO NN%
    AMOP!(R%,C%) = 10*LOG(SQR(XR!(R%,C%)^2+XI!(R%,C%)^2))
    IF AMOP!(R%,C%) < ZLO! THEN ZLO! = AMOP!(R%,C%)
    IF AMOP!(R%,C%) > ZHI! THEN ZHI! = AMOP!(R%,C%)
    IF XR!(R%,C%) = 0 THEN
      PHOP!(R%,C%) = 90
    ELSE
      PHOP!(R%,C%) =
(ATN(XI!(R%,C%)/XR!(R%,C%))*360)/(2*PI#)
    END IF
  NEXT C%
NEXT R%
CALL DATAFILE(AMOP!(),NN%,MM%,ZLO!,ZHI!)
PRINT "***** ALL DONE *****"
END
SUB FFT(XXR!(1),XXI!(1),N%,NU%)
  SHARED PI#
  LOCAL J%,C%,KK%,K%,B,I%,L%,K2%,TRE!,TIM!,XRT!,XIT!
  FOR I%=0 TO N%-1
    J%=0
    KK%=I%
    K%=1
  TEST:
    B=KK%/2^(NU%-K%)
    IF B >= 1 THEN
      J% = J% + 2^(K% - 1)
      KK%=KK% - 2^(NU% - K%)
    END IF
    K%=K%+1
    IF K% > NU% THEN
      GOTO CHK
    ELSE
      GOTO TEST
    END IF
  CHK:
    IF J% < I% THEN
      GOTO JMP
    ELSE
      TRE!=XXR!(J%)
      TIM!=XXI!(J%)
      XXR!(J%)=XXR!(I%)
      XXI!(J%)=XXI!(I%)
      XXR!(I%)=TRE!
      XXI!(I%)=TIM!
    END IF
  JMP:
  NEXT I%

```

```

    FOR L%=0 TO NU%-1
      C%=1
      K2%=2^L%
      P#=PI#/K2%
      FOR K%=0 TO N%-1

XRT!=XXR!(K%+K2%)*COS(K%*P#)+XXI!(K%+K2%)*SIN(K%*P#)

XIT!=XXI!(K%+K2%)*COS(K%*P#)-XXR!(K%+K2%)*SIN(K%*P#)
      XXR!(K%+K2%)=XXR!(K%)-XRT!
      XXI!(K%+K2%)=XXI!(K%)-XIT!
      XXR!(K%)=XXR!(K%)+XRT!
      XXI!(K%)=XXI!(K%)+XIT!
      IF C%=K2% THEN
        K%=K%+K2%
        C%=0
      END IF
      C%=C%+1
    NEXT K%
  NEXT L%
END SUB
'***** DATA FILE *****
SUB DATAFILE (AMOP!(2),NN%,MM%,ZLO!,ZHI!)
LOCAL C%,R%
SHARED P$,PI#
A$ = "A:"+P$+"FFAA.DAT"
B$ = "A:"+P$+"FFKS.DAT"
OPEN A$ FOR OUTPUT AS #1
OPEN B$ FOR OUTPUT AS #2
I% = -9732
FOR R% = 18 TO 45
  J% = -9995
  I! = I%/10000 :REM Ky VALUE
  FOR C% = 42 TO 85
    J! = J%/10000 :REM Kx VALUE
    ELL! = ATN(I!/SQR(1-I!^2))
    AZARG! = J!/COS(ELL!)
    IF 1-AZARG!^2 < 0 THEN GOTO XMP
    AZZ! = ATN(AZARG!/SQR(1-AZARG!^2))
    AZM! = (AZZ!/PI#)*180
    ELV! = (ELL!/PI#)*180
    IF AMOP!(R%,C%) < 30 THEN AMOP!(R%,C%) = 30
    Q$ = LEFT$(STR$(J!),9)
    R$ = " "+LEFT$(STR$(I!),9)+" "
    S$ = LEFT$(STR$(AMOP!(R%,C%)),8)
    PRINT #2, Q$,R$,S$
    AMOP!(R%,C%) = AMOP!(R%,C%)*COS(AZZ!)*COS(ELL!)
    Q$ = LEFT$(STR$(AZM!),9)
    R$ = " "+LEFT$(STR$(ELV!),9)+" "
    S$ = LEFT$(STR$(AMOP!(R%,C%)),8)

```

```
      PRINT #1, Q$,R$,S$  
XMP:  
      INCR J%,464  
NEXT C%  
      INCR I%, 721  
NEXT R%  
CLOSE #1  
CLOSE #2  
END SUB
```

Appendix F. Near-Field Phase Distribution Program

```
PRINT "THIS PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO FIND THE DISTANCES"
PRINT "TO THE REFERENCE PLANE AND THE X CO-ORDINATES"
PRINT "OF THE POINTS THAT REFLECT OFF THE MOVEABLE PLATE"
PRINT "THE PLATE IS MOVED OUT 1/16 WAVELENGTH EACH TIME"
PRINT "FROM POSITION 0 TO POSITION 8."
PRINT "WHERE 0 MEANS AT THE LOWEST POSITION AND 8 IMPLIES"
PRINT "THAT THE PLATE IS 1/2 WAVELENGTH ABOVE THE SURFACE"
INPUT "WHAT POSITION IS THE PLATE IN? ";L%
REM FROM THIS VALUE OF L% THE HEIGHT IN INCHES IS FOUND
L!=L%*.230625+.2
L$ = RIGHT$(STR$(L%),1)
REM TPI! = 2 PI
TPI!=2*3.141592654
REM B! IS THE ANGLE THE TANGENT MAKES WITH THE X-AXIS
REM THIS ANGLE HAS A VALUE OF 14.6 DEGREES
B!= 0.25481876
REM TH! IS THE ANGLE MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM THE X-AXIS
REM TO THE RAY THAT INTERSECTS WITH THE TANGENT AND THE
REM PARABOLA ;ITS VALUE IS 60.8 DEGREES
TH!=1.0611588
REM FIRST STEP IS TO FIND THE CENTER CO-ORDINATES OF THE
PLATE
REM 8.986 IS THE X CO-ORDINATE ON THE PARABOLA SURFACE
REM 16.08 IS THE Y CO-ORDINATE ON THE PARABOLA SURFACE
XC!=8.986-L!*SIN(B!)
YC!=16.08-L!*COS(B!)
REM PLATE CENTER X CO-ORD = XC!
REM PLATE CENTER Y CO-ORD = YC!
REM OPEN FILES TO ACCEPT AMPLITUDE AND PHASE VALUES
CALCULATED
A$ = "A:PLAMP"+L$+".DAT"
B$ = "A:PLPHS"+L$+".DAT"
OPEN A$ FOR OUTPUT AS #1
OPEN B$ FOR OUTPUT AS #2
REM NOW FIND THE LEFT EDGE CO-ORDINATES OF THE PLATE
REM PRC! IS THE CO-ORDINATE ON THE SURFACE OF THE PLATE
FOR PRC!=-2.5 TO 2.5 STEP .1
    REM XL! IS THE X CO-ORDINATE ON THE SURFACE OF THE PLATE
    XL!=XC!+PRC!*COS(B!)
    REM YL! IS THE Y CO-ORDINATE ON THE SURFACE OF THE PLATE
    YL!=YC!-PRC!*SIN(B!)
    IF PRC!=-2.5 THEN XPL!=XL!
        REM X CO-ORD. OF LEFT MOST POINT ON PLATE
    REM FIND ANGLE FROM FOCUS TO THE EDGE OF PLATE
    PHI#=ATN(YL!/XL!)
    IF PRC! = -2.5 THEN PHIL#=PHI#
```

```

REM PHIL# IS THE ANGLE TO THE LEFT EDGE OF THE PLATE
IF PRC! > 2.4 THEN PHIR#=PHI#
REM PHIR# IS THE ANGLE TO THE RIGHT EDGE OF THE PLATE
REM FIND CW COMP. FROM THE VERT. OF REFLECTION ANGLE
VC#=1.570796327-PHI#-2*B!
REM FIND THE DISTANCE FROM THE FOCUS TO THIS POINT
DTLE!=SQR(XL!^2+YL!^2)
REM FIND DISTANCE TO THE REFERENCE PLANE
DTRP!=(12.25+YL!)/COS(VC#)
REM FIND TOTAL DISTANCE FROM FOCUS TO REFERENCE PLANE
TOTD!=DTRP!+DTLE!
REM FIND X CO-ORDINATE OF RAY IMPACT IN REF. PLANE
XCRP!=((TAN(VC#))*(YL!+12.25))+XL!
IF PRC! = -2.5 THEN LXCRP!=XCRP!
REM LXCRP! IS THE LEFT MOST CO-ORD OF REFLECTION ZONE
IF PRC! > 2.4 THEN RXCRP!=XCRP!
REM RXCRP! IS THE RIGHT MOST CO-ORD OF REFLECTION ZONE
NEXT PRC!
REM LTPRL! IS THE DISTANCE FROM THE FOCUS TO THE PARABOLA
REM OF THE RAY THAT JUST MISSES THE LEFT EDGE OF THE PLATE
LTPRL!=34.5/(1-SIN((2*3.141592654)-PHIL#))
XCPRL!=LTPRL!*COS(PHIL#)
REM XCPRL! IS CO-ORD OF POINT ON PARABOLA
LTPRR!=34.5/(1-SIN((2*3.141592654)-PHIR#))
REM LTPRR! IS THE DISTANCE FROM THE FOCUS TO THE PARABOLA
REM OF THE RAY THAT JUST MISSES THE RIGHT EDGE OF THE PLATE
XCPRR!=LTPRR!*COS(PHIR#)
REM TO THE RIGHT OF XCPRR! DIRECT RAYS CAN REACH THE
REF. PLANE
REM FIND THE AMPLITUDE OF THE REFLECTED ENERGY
REAMP!=(XCPRR!-XCPRL!)/(RXCRP!-LXCRP!)
REM REPEAT ABOVE LOOP WITH KNOWN VALUES
FOR PRC!=-2.5 TO 2.5 STEP .1
  XL!=XC!+PRC!*COS(B!)
  YL!=YC!-PRC!*SIN(B!)
  REM FIND ANGLE FROM FOCUS TO THE EDGE OF PLATE
  PHI#=ATN(YL!/XL!)
REM FIND CW COMP. FROM THE VERT. OF REFLECTION ANGLE
VC#=1.570796327-PHI#-2*B!
REM FIND THE DISTANCE FROM THE FOCUS TO THIS POINT
DTLE!=SQR(XL!^2+YL!^2)
REM FIND DISTANCE TO THE REFERENCE PLANE
DTRP!=(12.25+YL!)/COS(VC#)
REM FIND TOTAL DISTANCE FROM FOCUS TO REFERENCE PLANE
TOTD!=DTRP!+DTLE!
  TOTD!=46.75-TOTD!
  PHSR!=(TOTD!/3.69)*TPI!
REM FIND X CO-ORDINATE OF RAY IMPACT IN REF. PLANE
XCRP!=((TAN(VC#))*(YL!+12.25))+XL!
XPOS!=64+(XCRP!/39.685)*64

```

```

IF PHSR! > 1.5707963 THEN PHSR! = PHSR! - 1.5707963
IF XCRP! < XPL! THEN
    RFPXA! = 0.5 * (COS(PHSR!)) + 1
    RFPYA! = 0.5 * SIN(PHSR!)
    RFPXA! = SQR(RFPXA!^2 + RFPYA!^2)
    PHSE! = ATN(RFPYA! / RFPXA!)
ELSEIF XCRP! > XCPRR! THEN
    RFPXA! = 0.5 * (COS(PHSR!)) + 1
    RFPYA! = 0.5 * SIN(PHSR!)
    RFPXA! = SQR(RFPXA!^2 + RFPYA!^2)
    PHSE! = ATN(RFPYA! / RFPXA!)
ELSE
    RFPXA! = 0.5 * COS(PHSR!)
    RFPYA! = 0.5 * SIN(PHSR!)
    RFPXA! = SQR(RFPXA!^2 + RFPYA!^2)
    PHSE! = ABS(ATN(RFPYA! / RFPXA!))
END IF
PHSE! = ((PHSE! / (TPI!)) * 360)
WRITE #1, XPOS!, RFPXA!
WRITE #2, XPOS!, PHSE!
NEXT PRC!
CLOSE #1
CLOSE #2
END

```

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### Vita

Flight Lieutenant Glen C. Thorpe was born on 23 April 1951 in Nanango, Queensland (Australia). After completing secondary education in Brisbane, Queensland in 1968, he joined the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF). He trained as a Radio Technician and worked for a number of years in various posts before continuing his engineering training at Swinburne Institute of Technology in Melbourne, Victoria. In 1978 he graduated with a Diploma in Electronic Engineering and for the next three years he instructed Radio Technicians at the RAAF School of Radio in Melbourne. During this same time he studied at the Hawthorn Teachers' Training College and graduated in 1981 with a Diploma of Technical Teaching. He held a number of RAAF posts before entering the Air Force Institute of Technology in June 1986.

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# ABSTRACT

This study aims to formulate a method of predicting the far field pattern of a parabolic dish antenna with two moveable flat plates mounted symmetrically on either side of the feed horn. The approach taken has been to first analyze the radiation pattern of the antenna with the disks at certain heights out from the surface of the dish. To do this the near-field radiation in amplitude and phase was measured over a plane surface in the near-field and the values were then transformed into the far field using a Fast Fourier Transform.

Far field pattern values of the antenna were directly measured for each setting of the plates. The results obtained from the Fast Fourier Transform of the near field data were in good agreement with the values obtained by measurement.

Finally, an approximate model of the antenna was developed and implemented as a computer program. This model, while relatively unsophisticated, provided some insights into the changes in the near field phase distribution caused by the moveable circular flat plates.

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